# The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,844—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1880.


## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. "SOCOTRA," 1947 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 p m, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBINO & Co., GENOA,
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | |
| Suez | 350 | 220 | 80 | Including Wine |
| Port Said | 350 | 240 | 80 | |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Genoa | 520 | 360 | 145 | Without food. |
| Marseilles | 520 | 350 | 145 | |

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor, and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer CASTORE, Captain H. Mauroich will be despatched as above on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 123 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27 1880.

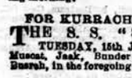
BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILES.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Co.'s Steamer AGIA SOPIA,
J. W. Beggs, Commander,
2,600 Tons, 300 H. P. nominal, will be despatched as above about 10th June.

She has very comfortable accommodation for about twenty Saloon Passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. FARE Rs. 400. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Bombay, 29th May 1880. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

| | Tons | H.P. | Captain. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RYDAL HALL | 2700 | 400 | O. Lloyd | about 18th June. |
| WI-TOW HALL | 2700 | 400 | T. Collin | 5th July. |
| SPEKE HALL | 2709 | 400 | W. Brand | 21st July. |
| BRANKSOME HALL | 2189 | 100 | R. Collin | 6th Aug. |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | 2300 | 300 | J. Verril | 21st Aug. |
| TRENTHAM HALL | 2109 | 309 | Jas Shaw | 6th Sept. |

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | Commanders. | Tons. | H. P. Nominal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. BRITANNIA | R Hutchison | 3080 | 400 | 30th June. |
| S. S. OLYMPIA | J. Craig | 3050 | 424 | 14th July. |
| S. S. HISPANIA | | 3300 | 400 | 28th July. |
| S. S. MACEDONIA | James Laird | 2272 | 488 | To follow. |
| S. S. ITALIA | Thos. S. Knox. | 2215 | 424 | To follow. |

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fare through to | New York | Rs. 600 |
| " " | Liverpool | " 500 |
| " " | Marseilles and Genoa | " 450 |
| " " | Naples | " 400 |

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

KEMP'S
AERATED WATERS.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by a most perfect system of filtration through Charcoal. While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

| | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| SODA WATER—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioride Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda Water should be | 0 12 |
| AERATED WATER.—Has all the pungency and rough Acid flavor of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c., | 0 12 |
| TONIC WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water | 1 0 |
| AROMATIC GINGERALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic | 1 8 |
| LEMONADE.—Possesses a pure Lemon flavour, and is warranted not to ferment | 1 0 |
| GINGERALE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant | 1 0 |
| POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER.—Contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork | 1 0 |
| POTASH WATER.—A Medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature | 0 12 |
| MEDICINAL SODA WATER.—Of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia | 1 0 |
| LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice | 1 8 |
| SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring | 1 0 |
| Bottles Charged Extra | 2 0 |

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening, as
Open and decant gently on to ice.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | G. W. Brady | 12th June |
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 19th do. |
| INDUS | 3462 | 600 | R. D. Shallard | 26th do. |
| TEHRAN | 2559 | 400 | E. Stewart | 3rd July. |
| NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | J. S. Murray | 10th do. |
| SURAT | 3141 | 530 | W. B. Freese | 17th do. |
| KHEDIVE | 3860 | 600 | P. S Tomlin | 24th do. |
| VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | J Orman | 31st do. |

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAVENNA | 3500 | 600 | A. Coleman | 18th June |

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | R. Harvey | 18th June. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Massgon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

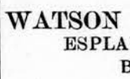
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN READ,
2,389 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal,



WILL sail on the 10th instant for LIVERPOOL, calling at MALTA and NAPLES.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Both First and Second Class Passengers are carried.

*Will be ready by the beginning of May.*
Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 16.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Office of superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
RIBBED CASHMERE
STOCKINGS.
Per pair in Navy, Black, or Cardinal from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-4,
Very superior quality.

RIBBED MERINO STOCKINGS,
Per pair in Grey,
from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-0.

PLAIN MERINO STOCKINGS,
Per pair in Grey,
from As. 8 to Re. 1-0.

RIBBED COTTON STOCKINGS,
Per pair in Black, Cardinal or Navy,
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-0.
Very superior quality.

PLAIN COTTON STOCKINGS,
Per pair in Navy Blue, with embroidered clock, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-0.

WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS,
Per pair Plain, from As. 10 to Rs. 2-0.

WHITE COTTON SOCKS,
Per dozen—Plain,
from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 16-0.

WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
Per dozen Plain, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 24.

WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
with Lace fronts,
Per dozen from Rs. 19 to Rs. 24.

In ordering please state size of foot, as the price varies according to the size, and in quoting prices we have stated the smallest to the largest in each quality.

WATSON & COMPANY.
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

PETIT MEDOC
CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.*

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON .....LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR.....STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL .....ACTING MANAGER.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
OF
DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S
COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

POPULAR OPERAS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
AUDITORIUM
IN THE EAST.

THIS EVENING,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1880.
DONIZETTI'S
COMIC MILITARY OPERA
THE DAUGHTER
OF THE
REGIMENT
will be presented
FOR THE LAST TIME.

NEW DRESSES!
SPLENDID SCENERY!!
CHARMING MUSIC!!!

PROGRAMME.
MADAME CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.
AT 8-55 P.M.

OVERTURE .....ORCHESTRA.

AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
IN THREE ACTS.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARIE | ... | ...Miss CLARA STANLEY. |
| Tonio | ... | ...Mr. J. Rollings. |
| Hortensius | ... | ...Mr. J. Arthur. |
| Sergeant Sulpice | ... | ...Mr. J. B. Ferrell. |
| The Corporal | ... | ...Mr. H. Oakley. |
| Duke de Grandtefe | ... | ...Mr. H. Oakley. |
| Servant | ... | ...Mr. J. Davino. |
| Marchioness de Bergenfeld. | | ...Miss Lizzie Wilson. |
| Duchess | ... | ...Miss Lilly Hadderwick. |
| Soldiers, Ladies, Peasants, &c., &c. | | |

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT FIRST:
SWITZERLAND.
ACT SECOND:
THE SAME.
ACT THIRD:
AN APARTMENT IN THE PALACE OF THE MARCHIONESS.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MISS B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stage Box to admit 8 | Rs. 24 |
| Private Box to admit 4 | " 12 |
| Orchestra Stall | " 3 |
| Stall | " 2 |
| Pit | " 1 |
| Back Seat | As. 8 |

Foyes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1880,
Under the distinguished and immediate patronage
OF
MAJOR GENERAL HEWETT
AND
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Offenbach's Charming Opera Bouffe,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Caricature Photographs of "Dave Carson at Home," by Bousseton, 5), Rue St Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, cash,

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
TO MADRAS, CALCUTTA, MOULMEIN, AND RANGOON.

THE S. S. MAHARANI will be despatched for above ports on the 16th instant.
For freight and passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th June 1880.

SHIP TAITSING, CAPTAIN CHAPMAN, FROM LONDON.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Taitsing.
Bombay, 8th June 1880.

FOR SALE, VERY SUPERIOR TEAS of Season 1880, from the celebrated Dumlote Tea Plantation, Kumaon.—Pekoe Souchong Re 1-6 per lb; Pekoe mixture Re. 1-8 per lb. in 1 and 2 lb. packets and 5 and 10 lb. boxes. These Teas were awarded a Prize at the "Oudh Exhibition" of 1864. They are grown on the same range of Hills as the well-known and approved "Kousanie" Teas, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea makers on the Kousanie Plantation. Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., 25, Apollo Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR.

SURPLUS MATERIAL AT BUNDARWADA HILL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, for the purchase of certain portions of the material now being taken out of the excavations from the Bundarwada Hill. All information with respect thereto can be obtained on application to undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge,
Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 8th June 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY, AND THE SIDINGS AT COLABA OF THE SASSOON DOCK AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after TUESDAY, the Twenty-second of June instant, until further notice, COTTON and other Traffic WILL NOT BE CONVEYED betwe n this Railway, and the Sidings at Colaba of this Company; of the Sassoon Dock and of the New Colaba Company.

Cotton and other Traffic will not be received at up-country stations for conveyance to Colaba after SATURDAY, the nineteenth instant.

Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th June 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HUNMABAI and GUNGABAI, respective wives of GUNGARAM PEERAJEE and GUNGARAM PEERAJEE, have contracted to MORIGAGE, Firstly, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, together with all the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the second Kamatesepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, standing registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Hunmabai and Gungabai, in the sub-district of Fort, fronting on the north side thereof, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,459 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and containing by admeasurement 136 3-9 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Jumroo, on the north by the Second Kamatesepoora Street, on or towards the south by the 1st Kamatesepoora Street, on or towards the east by the house of Munjee Khatsey, and on or towards the west by the house of Byama, widow of Camatee Posity, the same at present occupied by Hunmabai and Gungabai and their tenants. Secondly, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house erected and built standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, in the sub-district of Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,815 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 91, containing by admeasurement 84 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, fronting towards south, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property of Kamatee Balloo, on the north by the sweepers' passage, and on the south by the Kamatesepoora Second Street, and at present occupied by Hunmabai and Gungabai and their tenants.

ALL PERSONS having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said properties by way of lease itance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. MULJEE and BOMANJEE, at their Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, within the Fort, WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 28th day of May 1880.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

## SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1880.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their
ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF
SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,
Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

| Length | 46 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 12-8 | 13-0 | 13-8 | 14-0 | 15-0 | 16-0 each. |

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

| Length | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 18-0 | 18-8 | 19-0 | 20-0 | 21-0 each. |

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair .....Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS ditto, each..... " 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

| Length | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 25-8 | 26-8 | 27-8 | 28-8 | 30-0 each. |

LEGGINGS to match, per pair .....Rs. 7-8

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

| Length | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 36-0 | 37-8 | 39-0 | 40-8 | 42-0 each. |

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.
Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 10-0
" 7 " " 4½ " " " 16-0
" 8 " " 5 " " " 22-8

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide .....per pair Rs. 6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 feet.....each Rs. 22 8

*Subject to 10 per cent discount for Cash.*

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Theodolites. | Architects' Scales. | Field Books. |
| Dumpy Levels. | Marquois Scales. | Level Books. |
| Level Staves. | Protractors (all kinds). | Note Books. |
| Prismatic Compasses. | Pocket Rules. | Mapping Pens. |
| Pocket Sextants. | Parallel Rulers (all kinds). | Indian Ink. |
| Optical Squares. | Measuring Tapes. | Plotting Scales. |
| Clinometers. | Do. Chains. | Mounted Drawing Papers. |
| Spirit Levels. | T Squares. | Cartoon Papers. |
| Pocket Levels. | Set Squares. | Tracing Cloth. |
| Pantographs. | Straight Edges. | Tracing Paper. |
| Cases of Instruments. | Railway Curves. | Sectional Paper. |
| Pocket Sets. | French Curves. | Sundries. |
| Half Sets. | Drawing Boards | |
| Spare Instruments. | Stencil Plates. | |

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dry Water Colours. | Camel Hair Pencils. | Mahl Sticks. |
| Moist do. in pans. | Siberian do. | Palettes, Slabs, &c. |
| Slow drying do. in tubes. | Sable do. | Palette Knives. |
| Oil Colours in tubes. | Hog Hair Tools or Oils. | Dippers, &c. |
| Dry Water Colour Boxes. | Sable ditto. | Bristol Boards. |
| Moist ditto. | Varnishes, Oils, &c. | Mounting Boards. |
| Oil Colour Boxes. | Drawing Papers. | Drawing Pencils. |
| Illuminating Colour Boxes. | Oil Sketching Paper. | Crayons. |
| | Prepared Canvas. | Gold and Silver Shells. |
| | Do. Millboards. | Gold Leaf. |

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

## THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

## WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

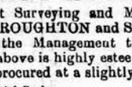
MESSRS ASQUITH & LORD politely inform their numerous friends in Bombay and the Mofussil, they have received their stock of Waterproofs for the Coming Monsoon. All Garments have been made to their special Patterns, and an easy and comfortable fitting Garment, proof against wind or rain may safely be relied on if purchased at their WELL KNOWN Establishment.

CASH PRICE LIST.

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| A really good and useful Coat for light showery Weather | 12 | 8 |
| Inverness Capes of Superior quality | 23 | 0 |
| Double Texture, the solution between two substances of hard wearing Cambric cannot stick when thrown down wet | 28 | 0 |
| The Double Texture Kensington Wrapper, made similar to an Ulster, the perfection of a Waterpoof Garment for wear on sea or on land | 38 | 0 |
| Regulation Overcoats, the best | 40 | 0 |
| Waterproof Caps | 6 | 0 |
| Do. Leggings | 6 | 8 |
| Waterproof Sheeting very good, per yard | 6 | 8 |
| Do. do. Double Texture, the very best | 10 | 8 |

## THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.



WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

| | Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Star, a capital peg Brandy | 10 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| ** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour | 11 | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| *** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption | 13 | 0 | 13 | 8 |
| **** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour | 15 | 0 | 15 | 8 |

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per Im. Gall. | 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| " Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls. | 216 | 0 | 236 | 0 |

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon | 8 | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons | 242 | 0 | 256 | 0 |

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

HERR BITTERSMANN
Begs to announce that he intends giving a series of
GRAND EVENING CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING from THIS EVENING, JUNE 9TH.

The whole of the following Artistes will appear each evening in a choice Repertoire of
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC:

| | |
|---|---|
| Herr Carlo Bittersmann | Viola. |
| " Florian Iser | C Basso. |
| " Anton Hilber | Clarionet. |
| " Wilhelm Cuppa | V. Cello. |
| " Edmond Bittersmann | 1st Violin. |
| " Carlo Baumann | Flute. |
| Miss Anne Bittersmann | 2nd Violin. |
| " Marie Clupea | 1st Violin. |
| " Christine Zebisch | Drum. |
| " Fanni Prischak | 2nd Violin. |
| " Bertha Iser | Side Drum. |
| " Theresia Dick | Solo Violin. |
| " Anna Bittersmann | Do. |

The following Choice Programme will be performed THIS EVENING:—

PART I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mit Blitzendens Spiel | March |
| 2. | Overture | Faust. |
| 3. | O. Bitt Euch liebe Vogelien | Port and Peasant Suppe. |
| 4. | Ausder Vergangenheit | Gumbert. |
| 5. | English | Waltz Strauss. |
| | | Pot Pourri Latta. |

PART II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Overture | Orpheus Offenbach. |
| 7. | Oies | Silver Threads H. P. Danks. |
| 8. | Duetto | Aus Marie di Rudens Donizetti. |
| 9. | Tapferl auf dem I Couplet | Béer. |
| 10. | Whirlpool Galop | Sommer. |

MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
CARLO BITTERSMANN.

A change of Programme each evening.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Admission by Refreshment Tickets, Rs. 1.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW BOOKS.

MERCHANTI AND BANKER'S COMPANION,
BY
M. K. TODIWALA.
Price Rs. 1½; by Post Rs. 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May 1880 | Rs. | 3 4 |
| Dussance, (H.) Practical Guide for Perfumer | | 2 8 |
| Jones, (H.) Madonna of the Future and other Tables | | 3 12 |
| Hoey, (Mrs. C.) Golden Sorrow | | 3 12 |
| Trollope, (A.) Linda Tressel | | 2 4 |
| " Nina Bal tka | | 2 4 |
| Leigh, (H. S.) Carols of Cockayne | | 1 8 |
| London Library Thirteen Complete Stories, Series I | | 1 4 |
| Grant, (J.) Mysteries of All Nations | | 2 8 |
| Rumsey, (A.) Mahomedan Law of Inheritance | | 7 8 |
| Holland, (T. E.) Elements of Jurisprudence | | 6 12 |
| Dr. Ri ly's Letters from France, &c., in 1792 | | 6 12 |
| Prichard, (H. M.) Friends and Foes in the Trenches | | 6 12 |
| Anthony, (C.) Popular Sovereignty | | 4 12 |
| Brittowe, (J. S.) Physiological and Pathological Relations of the Voice and Speech | | 4 12 |
| Taylor, (M.) Noble Queen | | 3 12 |
| Corfield, (W. H.) Health | | 3 12 |
| Temple Bar, Vol. LVIII | | 3 8 |
| Rose, (L. dy) Touches of Real Life | | 3 4 |
| Firth, (Mrs. J. F. B.) Kind Hearts | | 3 4 |
| Smith, (G.) Gipsy Life | | 1 4 |
| Bucknill, (J. C.) Care of the Insane | | 2 4 |
| Laukester, (E. R.) Degeneration [Nature Series] | | 2 8 |
| Smith, (G.) Cowper [Eng. Men of Let ers] | | 1 8 |
| Lucy, (H. W.) Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure | | 1 0 |
| Milton, (J. L.) Bath in Diseases of the Skin | | 0 10 |

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY
IS
DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE
COCOA.

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In Tins ¼ lb. 12 As., ½ lb. Re. 1-8, 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,
It consits of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, GAME FOWLS, (PURE AS SEIL) 1 Cock, 2 Hens, ROUEN DUCKS, 1 Drake, 2 Ducks. Apply to K. M. T., office of this paper.

REQUIRED, a SUITE of ROOMS (4 and 2 Bath Rooms) furnished or unfurn

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday's date report no change in Consols or French Rentes which are quoted at Rs. 99⅞ and Francs 119 respectively. Indian Government Securities are also unaltered at Rs. 78¾ for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the Prodnce markets Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee is still quoted at 90s. and Native at 62s. per cwt. The market for Linseed is apparently somewhat quieter, and prices, to arrive, rather easier. Wheat is firm. In Metals there are no changes on last quotations, viz., £70 for Australian Copper, £65 for Brasiers, and £12-10 per ton for Spelter; and Yellow Metal Braziers at 5½d. per lb.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods yesterday was steady, and that for Cotton in Liverpool firm at an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Uplands on the spot, but East Indian descriptions unaltered. The day's sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were Surats. Prices for Americans, to arrive, show an advance of 3-32d. per lb.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents per lb., but Future's have advanced 35 cents per lb., being now quoted at 12-17 cents per lb. for September, i. e., New Cotton.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date, compare with those of the past two seasons, as follows, viz. :—

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three days' Receipts..... | 7,000 | 2,600 | 4,100 |
| Total since 1st Sept ..... | 4,755,600 | 4,397,100 | 4,176,600 |

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 52 3-16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again been strong here to-day, but with very few Mercantile Bills offering. For forward delivery the Banks are sellers at 1-32d. per Rupee above our quotions, and although the transactions have not been large rates for ready bills are again firmer, although in Calcutta they are unchanged. The closing quotations are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand .....is. 8 1-16d. | | per Re. |
| Do. 3 months' sight...is. 8 3-16d. | | ,, |
| Credits 3 do. ...is. 8 5-16d. | | ,, |
| Documents 3 do. ...is. 8 11-32d. | | ,, |
| Francs 3 do. ...2-14½ | | ,, |

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at Rs. 100 3-16 and 60 days' sight bills Rs. 99⅜.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market keeps very firm, and although in the morning sales were reported at Rs. 101¼ for Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 94½ for Fours, there are at the close no sellers below Rs. 102 and Rs. 95.

SHARES keep fairly steady, but there is not the same activity in Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip as there was last week. Press shares are in steady demand. Banks are unchanged.

COTTON.—Dealers have been very firm to-day and generally asking Rs. 2 per candy higher. The sales have, however, been very small, although the weather has been clear, and shipping operations are not likely to be seriously interfered with just at present. The arrivals from up-country yesterday amounted to 7,944 bales, making a total of 19,063 bales for three days. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach..... | Rs. 240 | per candy F. P, |
| ,, Comrawuttee..... | ,, 210 | ,, |
| F. G. F. ,, ..... | ,, 200 | ,, |
| Good Dholleral ..... | ,, 210 | ,, |
| F. G. F. ,, ..... | ,, 200 | ,, |
| G. F. Compta .. ..... | ,, 185 | ,, |
| F. G. F. S. Dharwar .... ,, | 200 | ,, |

LINSEED.—There is a moderate enquiry at Rs. 6 8 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—Supplies are not coming in very freely and the price has further advanced to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS.—There is a moderate enquiry for Canal tonnage at 30s. per ton for Liverpool, 40s. for London, 40s. to 41s. 3d. per ton for Havre, 40s. for Marseilles and Genoa, 50s. per ton (freight paid here at par) for Trieste and Venice. Cape Freights for Liverpool are unchanged at 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. per ton.

PIECE GOODS.—There is rather a steadier feeling in the market although prices show no signs of improvement.

COALS.—The market on the spot is very steady. A cargo of Davison's West Hartley has been sold, to arrive, June-July sailing via Cape, at Rs. 19 per ton.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | s. |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 4 p. ct | 735 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 8 do | 755 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do | 640 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 10 | all | 3 do | 126 |
| Chart'd Bk. I. & C ..... | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do | 290 |
| Chart'd Mercantile ..... | 20,000 | 25 | all | 6 do | 278 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..... | 40,000 | 28½ | all | 8 do | 409 |
| National Bank of India. | 87,320 | 25 | 12½ | 5 do | 163 |
| Oriental Bank ..... | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do | 300 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Jolaba Co..... | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | 15 | 1,055 |
| Frere Land ..... | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 34 |
| Mazagon Land, &c .... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ..... | 365 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 8,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 18 | 207½ |

* P. T. Bonds.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 990 |
| Albert Mills ..... | 4 0 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 40 | 200 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co ..... | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | 2½ | 70 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning ..... | 600 | 2,500 | all | 65 p. c | 1,730 |
| Bhowanigur Mills ..... | 800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 2030 |
| Bombay United ..... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 935 |
| Central India S. W. & M. Co..... | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 680 |
| Cooria Mills ..... | 833 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 685 |
| D. Spinning ..... | 2,000 | 2,000 | all | 35 | 995 |
| Ramrao S. and W. Co.... | 1,000 | 500 | all | 3 | 482½ |
| Golam BabaSpinning Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 510 |
| Hindustan ..... | 878 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 4 | 980 |
| Hydrabad Spinning ..... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 515 |
| Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 675 |
| Jewr-ji Nallo..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. c. | 880 |
| Khandesh ..... | 740 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,000 |
| Khatao Mackunjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 730 |
| Madras ..... | 800 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 700 |
| Madras United ..... | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 p. c | 1,331 |
| Monockjee Petit's..... | 2,500 | 1,000 | 800 | 50 | 1,210 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co.. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 705 |
| Morarjee Goculdas ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,110 |
| National Spinning ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 865 |
| New Great Eastern .... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. c. | 955 |
| Oriental ..... | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | ... | 865 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Co ..... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | ... | 100 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Shalapore Mills..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 935 |
| Soonderdas ..... | 764 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 885 |
| Victoria Mills..... | 884 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60½ | 645 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig John Gamewell, 534 tons, Captain G. B Weaver, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Drunduff, 898 tons, Captain J. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain L. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (9th May) with a cargo of 1,700 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Bhownuggur (6th June) with a cargo of 1,550 bales cotton, 2 bundles specie, 2 boxes books, and 40 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. rom Kurrachee (5th June) with a general cargo and he following passengers :—Major Karslake, Mr. Bethell, 11 rank and file (European), Master de Costa, and 11 deck.

THE barque Taitsing, 815 tons, Captain S. Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (18th March) with the following cargo :—800 cases brandy, 50 cases wine, 100 cases matches, 23,614 bars iron, 10 casks and 2,000 hhds beer, 24 cases glass ware, 458 cases oilman stores, 5 cases cod liver oil, 59 cases window glass, 8 cases piece goods, 30 cases cologne, 252 cases bricks, 4 casks ink, and 465 packages merchandise. She is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Kane and child, Mr. Macdonald, one gentleman, Mrs. Paisby and daughter, Mr. Minch and friend, Mr. B. Jost, four native gentlemen and 2 ladies, and 121 deck.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Captain R. Harvy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with Australian Mail, general cargo, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Bevan as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Calcutta (s)..... | Smith..... | Kurrachee, June 5. |
| | Puttialla (s)..... | Raffin..... | Bhownuggur, June 6 |
| 8 | Hydaspes (s)..... | Harvey ..... | Sydney, May 9. |
| | Arago (s) ..... | Jones..... | Newport, May 9. |
| | Taitsing (s)..... | Chapman ..... | London, March 8. |

DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Trentham Hall (s)... | Shaw ..... | Liverpool. |
| | Algitha (s) ..... | Barwise..... | D. Island. |
| | C. Croom ..... | Corkindale ... | Calcutta. |
| | Drunduff (s) ..... | Johnstone..... | Dunkirk. |
| | Puttialla (s)..... | Britten ..... | P. Gulf via Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer King Arthur, Doert, to P. Gulf.
Brig John Gamewell, Weaver, to London.

The ship Lenore, to United Kingdom, was entered for loading yesterday.

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 18 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Berberah.
May 15 Gembok, a bark, Hall, from Zanzibar.
20 Caracos, H M ss, Cuming, from Portsmouth.
23 Glenroy, ship, Krok-tedt, from Calcutta.
23 Prince Fojarsky, R Fgt, Passarguin, from Odessa.
25 Ancona, ss, Stead, from London.
26 Semnar, E G, Boat, Said, from Berberah.
27 Poona, ss, Perrins, from Calcutta.
27 Exploratore, It G Boat, Damazare, from Assabbay
29 Castoria, ss, Malocchich, from Trieste.
28 Ava, ss, Rolland, from Marseilles.
29 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, from Bombay.
29 Durham, ss, Anderson, from Melbourne.
29 Madura, ss, Jaski, from Batavia.
29 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
29 Arcadia, ss, Rogers, from Bombay.
29 Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
29 Vorwaerts, ss, Maruzic, from Bombay.
30 Madura, ss, Cosens, from London.
30 Benidi, ss, Ross, from Mangalore.
31 Chillingham, ss, Sanderson, from Cardiff.
31 Adonis, F G Boat, from Toulon.
31 Huzara, ss, Self, from Penarthe.
31 Sidonian, ss, McFee, from Bombay.
June 1 Hartlepool, ss, Stroughan, from Bombay.
1 Tantalion, ss, Ratter, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May 25 Ancona, ss, Stead, to Bombay.
26 Curacoa, H M ss, Cuming, to China.
26 Prince Fojarsky, R Fgt, Passarguin, to China.
27 Glenroy, ship, Krokstedt, to Jeddah.
27 Poona, ss, Perrins, to London.
28 Castore, ss, Mahoochich, to Bombay.
29 Gembok, a bark, Hall, to Zanzibar.
29 Semnar, E G Boat, Said, to Zeilla.
29 Ava, ss, Rolland, to Shanghai.
29 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Venice.
29 Durham, ss, Anderson, to London.
29 Madura, ss, Jaski, to Amsterdam.
30 Arcadia, ss, Rogers, to Liverpool.
29 Vorwaerts, ss, Maruzig, to Trieste.
30 Benledi, ss, Ross, to London.
31 Huzara, ss, Self, to G.lle F O.
June 1 Manora, ss, Cosens, to Calcutta.
1 Sidonian, ss, McFee, to Liverpool.
1 Hartlepool, s., Stroughan, to Calais.
1 Tantalion, ss, Ratter, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Berberah.
Exploratore, It G Boat, Damazare, from Assabbay.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius
Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
Chillingham, ss, Sanderson, from Cardiff.
Adonis, F G, coat, from Toulon.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—4 cases steel cotton umbrellas Esmailjee Mahamedally, 6 casks hardware Abdulla ur Habubhoy, 110 boxes bar soap Surdhally Hipoolla, 500 boxes bar soap Melville and Co.
India s—1 case cotton card thread Esoofally Sumsoodin, 10 casks iron wire A Marcott and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Plaintain s—3 hogsheads stout Dajeebhoy Daddabhoy.
Ancona s—5 cases glassware Ab ool Tyeb Russoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—185 boxes silver coins and bars [Rs 4,03,960], The C M Bank of I L and China.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—20 cases wine, Eduljee Bejonjee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oithona s—51 bales cotton Jairam Sewjee, 300 cwts linseed Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Nebo s—4,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 1 bale cotton Lalljee Narrunjee, 18 bales cotton John Marshall, 40 bales wool Cullianjee Wookerda, 60 bales wool Jairam Sewjee, 16 bales wool Roognath Mowarjee, 25 bales wool Rama Sewjee, 20 bales wool Sheriff Durveah, 32 bales wool Currimbhoy Allobhoy, 9 bales wool Luckmidass Walljee, 26 bales wool Runchund Fukeechund, 60 bales rags Shamjee Narro jee, 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 45 bales wool Nathoobhoy Ragoonulli, 50 bales cotton and 90 cwts wheat Killick, Nixon and Co, 67 bales cotton Cowa jee Brothers, 64 bales cotton P Chrystal and Co, 98 bales cotton J C Bushby and Co.
India s—550 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co, 62 bales wool Runnichund Fuke chund, 52 bales wool M Mackenzie and Co, 75 bales wool Nursee Khuttow and Co.
Zanetta s—270 cwts coir yarn Trikumjee Lowjee, 400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
Mangertan s—60 bales wool Hurjeewan Vusonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—275 cwts myrabolams Sewjee Ramjee, 750 cwts myrabolams Hunsraj Nursee.
Teviot s—100 b les cotton Knoop and Co, 34¾ cwts coffee C H B Forbes and Co, 46 cases fish waves Dawoodbhoy Hasum, 62 cases olibanum Ebram Hasum.
Nizam s—756 bales cotton, 193½ cwts senna leaves, 1,145 cwts coffee, 2 cases tea and 4 cwts dry ginger P and O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Drunduff s—600 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—3,100 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 200 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 1,450 b les cotton Volkart Brothers, 150 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 100 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.
Zambesi s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 500 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—460 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 100 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Zambesi s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Zambesi s—625 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi s—101 bale cotton and 926 bags coffee P and O S N Co.
Agia Sofia s—350 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

India s—88 cwts coffee and 5½ cwts cardamoms H Abdoola H Talub, 88 cwts turmeric and 64 cwts tamarind, Hajee Ally Babaney.

FOR ODESSA.

Castore s—1,160 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Antelope—9,000 cwts linseed Wallace and Co.
Lemeric—16,071 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—148 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmidass, 100 bales cotton C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—63 cwts sandalwood Yunmallee Juvare, 449 bale twist David Sassoon and Co, 25 bales twist Morarbhoy Vishhoosandas, 155 cwts sandalwood and 15 bales twist Jairashhoy Peerbhoy, 1483 cwts sandalwood and 71 cwts bedlum Currimbhoy Ebram.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS —JUNE 7.

Halwey, Surg, Major, on duty, from England.
Karalake, Major, 83rd Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.

JUNE 8.

Mellor, Lieut, 8th Regt, on duty, from Rewal Pindee.
Bevan, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Australia.
Brown, Captain, R A, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Merriman, Col R E, on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 5.

Usher, Lieut, 2-22nd Foot, on Med Cert, to England.

JUNE 8.

Reynolds, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Strong, Lieut Col, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Werge, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Bevan, Lieut, R A, on leave, to Poona.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 5.)

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr F E Tuson, Extra Asst Supt, 2nd class, on the forenoon of the 16th instant, the following appointments will take effect from that date :—

Mr F E Tuson, Extra Asst Supdt, 2nd class, to officiate as Extra Asst supdt, 1st class.
Mr O H Brookes, Extra Asst Supdt, 2nd class, and Offg Extra Asst Supdt, 1st class, to revert to his substantive grade.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

The under-mentioned Officers passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 4th May 1880 :—

Mr R L Campbell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.
Mr F J P pe, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Western Rajputana Railway, Northern Section.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 139 of the May 1880, Mr A C Gregson, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, Engr in Chief of the Northern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway, relieved Mr W H Parker of the charge of the Marwar Division on the 1st April 1880).

Mr T Knight, Ex Engr, 1st grade [temporary rank], attached to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director of State Railways Stores.

The under-mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 15th instant :—

Mr W G Allen, Asst Engr, 1st grade, [temporary rank].

The under-mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 13th instant :—

Babu Sheo Dyal, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

The transfer of Babu Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section, to the Neemuch-Nassirabad State Railway, notified in Dir ector Genl's Notification No 3 of the 7th Jan 1880, is cancelled.

Mr W Bone, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, passed, on the 14th May 1880, the professional examination prescribed in P W Dept Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr E R S Lloyd, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Marwar to the Godwar Division.

He reported his departure from the Marwar Division on the forenoon of the 18th May 1880, and his arrival at the Godwar Division on afternoon of the same date.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 8th June 1880.

1 The performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday, 12th inst, being under the patronage of the Corps, Members attending are requested to do so in uniform. Mess uniform for officers, red for other members.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

## THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 19TH MAY.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain C H Simpson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th instant.

Navigating Sub-Lieut E H Davenport has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 9th March, 1880.

Asst Paymaster William Trew has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet with seniority of 18th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.
LONDON BRIGADE.

Mr Allen Hastings Fry to be Sub Lieut. Dated 19th May, 1880.

## THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 21ST MAY.

Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col and Bt Col the Hon George Wrottesley, to be Col, vice J W Lovell, C B, deceased. Dated 25th April, 1880.

Lieut Col and Bt Col J Ponsonby Cox, from half-pay, to be Lieut Col, vice Bt Col the Hon G Wrottesley. Dated 25th April, 1880.

Major H F C Lewin retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col. Dated 22nd May 1880.

Major and Bt Lieut Col C Warren, C M G, from the Temporary Reserve List, to be Major, vice H F C Lewin. Dated 22nd May, 1880.

Major F T Warburton retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col. Dated 22nd May, 1880.

Capt W J Engledue to be Major, vice F T Warburton. Dated 22nd May, 1880.

Capt J H S Sterthwaite, from the Temporary Reserve List, to be Capt, vice W J Engledue. Dated 22nd May, 1880.

Capt E G Clayton, [late Bengal], upon the Seconded List, retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major. Dated 22nd May, 1880.

Lieut G A K Wisely has been seconded for Staff Service. Dated 19th Feb, 1880.

Staff—Capt W E Montague, 94th Foot, to be Garn Instr at the Cape of Good Hope. Dated 21st June, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Asst Comry Genl H J Wilkinson to be Dy Comry Genl, to complete Estbt. Dated 29th April, 1880.

Dy Asst Comry-Gel C W B MacKenzie to be Asst Comy-Genl, to complete Estbt. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Dy Asst Comy-Genl J T Skinner to be Asst Comy-Genl, vice H J Wilkinson. Dated 29th April, 1880.

Dy Asst Comries-Genl W H Christie and T B Stewart to be Asst Comries-Genl, to complete Estbt. Dated 1st May, 1880.

Consequent upon the promotion of Dy Comry E T Price to be Asst Comry-Genl, from 31st Jan, 1880, having been cancelled, the promotions of the following Officers are antedated :—

Asst Comy-Genl A Meyer t : 31st Jan, 1880.
Asst Comry-Genl G F Parkyn to 23rd Feb 1880.
Asst Comry-Genl C J Unlacke to 6th March, 1880.

The following Officers transferred from the Ordnance Store Dept to the Commissariat and Transport Dept, to be Dy Asst Comries-Genl, to complete Estabt :—

Asst Comry, S H Lyon. Dated 1st May, 1880.
Asst Comry, J G Stanly. Dated 1st May, 1880.
Asst Comry F A La F Temple. Dated 1st May, 1880.
Asst Comry, R V Day. Dated 1st May, 1880.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col D Limond, Royal [late Bengal] Engineers, to be Col. Dated 3rd May, 1880.

Lieut Col A H King, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 22nd May, 1880.


DR. G. LORIGIOLA,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, OBSTETRIC and OPTHALMOLOGIST, Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Rogers and Co., 1st Floor, RECEIVES PATIENTS from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. MENET'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

*NOTICE.*

*PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.*

*Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,*
*Wine Merchant.*


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROSE—June 7th, at Aurangabad (Deccan), the wife of Frank Rose, Hyderabad P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PROUDFOOT—THICKER—May 31st, at Holy Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. J. Sheldon Andrew William Proudfoot, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to Clara Frances, youngest daughter of the late Major General Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DIXON—May 23rd, at Sea, on board the S. S. Siam, Captain John Dixon, Lloyd's Surveyor.
LEDGARD—June 7th, at Chowpati, Bombay, Emmaline, the infant daughter of the Rev. G. Ledgard, aged 1 month.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1880.

THE article in the last *Quarterly Review* on the "Taxation of India" will command special attention now that the Strachey blunder and the coming of a new administration must turn the thoughts of the Indian authorities to the subject of taxation. We have, indeed, been told that Lord Ripon has been asked specially to report on the Licence Tax, and of course this one tax cannot be considered outside the general system of taxing the country. A clear statement of Indian revenue and expenditure, as the accounts are now kept, would be most difficult. The many undertakings here in which Government engage, which are in other countries left to private enterprise, make it difficult to understand the extent of the burdens really laid upon the taxpayer; while the extension of British territory within the past forty years has made any comparison of the past with the present difficult, if not misleading. The *Quarterly Review* considers both the optimist view of Dr. Hunter and what it calls the pessimist view of Professor Fawcett, and comes to the conclusion that, "though the salt tax may be severe on the poor and the licence tax unequally assessed, India is not, on the whole, a very heavily taxed country." The Reviewer, however, shows that in thirty years, while the population has increased by two-thirds, the taxation has risen to two and a half times the amount at which it stood in 1849. The revenue from Salt has more than doubled in that time, having been Rs 3,18,90,000 in 1849-50 and Rs. 7,00,00,000 in 1879 80. The Customs have increased from Rs. 94,70,000 to Rs. 2,24,80,000; the Excise from Rs. 1,11,15 000 to Rs. 2 74,20,000; Stamps from Rs. 59,40,000 to Rs 3 08,70,000; Assessed Tax from Rs. 9,00,000 to Rs. 89,60,000. Not all of this has come from increased taxation; some has arisen from improving trade and increased wealth. In the case of Salt, more than half the increase has come from increased taxes; that from Customs entirely from extension of trade as the Customs duties have been reduced and very generally abolished. The large increase in Excise is due partly to a larger population ensuring a larger consumption of spirits, and partly to increased rates. The increase of Stamps it is difficult to follow to its source though it partly arises no doubt from a re-adjustment of the revenue; generally, the rates have, however, been considerably increased and their operation extended. The increase in Assessed Taxes is clearly increased taxation. And thus the Reviewer comes to the conclusion given above; he also finds that the Customs duties must not be abolished unless some other source of revenue is found to take its place, and he urges the return to the construction of productive public works. The article shows what a puzzle the Indian finance accounts are; one can, in fact, make anything out of them, prosperity or adversity, an overburdened or a lightly taxed people, according as one is influenced by optimist or pessimist views. What is needed in India is a new form of account, in which the revenue and expenditure should be represented in the currency of the country and not in that of another country, a course which must necessarily mislead. Then the official revenue and expenditure should be kept entirely distinct from the revenue and expenditure on railways, canals, and the thousand and one things in which the Government here necessarily engages; the absurdity of the present system is shown by an illustration of Dr. Hunter's, quoted in the *Review*, who supposes, £300,000 spent on beer and £250,000 realized by the sale of the beer to the soldiers; these items would appear as Indian expenditure and revenue.

It may be difficult, perhaps impossible, to carry out all that would be considered necessary by financiers, but it will not be difficult to keep the railways clear of the imperial accounts, and let them stand by themselves; it is quite unnecessary that the receipts of the guaranteed railways should appear as Indian revenue. It would be a very simple thing to let the guaranteed railways stand in a special account by themselves, and have the balance only carried into the general account; the same could be done with the State railways. This would not only tend to simplify the accounts, but it would keep before the public the railway debt distinct from the general debt of the country, and it would serve to keep more prominently in view the general results of this railway enterprise which, in this country, is forced upon the State. Under the present system the result prominently brought into view is an enormous increase in expenditure and a large increase in revenue; the result has been to frighten a committee of the House of Commons and to induce them to restrict that, which of all things, was tending to enrich the country, and which by increasing exports was overcoming in part, at least, the great misfortunes which the fall in the value of silver has brought on the country. We are convinced that if the real expenditure on the administration of the country could be separated from the others and be shown by itself, and the railway revenue and expenditure be shown in a separate account with the debt which belongs to it, that the revenue and expenditure of India would compare favourably with those of other countries. What an enormous addition would be made to the debt of England, or of the United States if to the public debt were added the indebtedness of all the railway companies of those countries. And yet this is what we are yearly doing in this country: railways, canals, steam flotillas, and what not, are all jumbled together with cost of administration, and this is called the account of the country's finances. That it is difficult to get at what is really the expenditure and revenue from the accounts, is clearly seen from the very different results which are come to by financiers according as they are hopeful or despondent. For ourselves we believe that the country is not heavily taxed in good or moderately good years, but we are of opinion that in bad years such as have been so frequent of late, the taxes in many large districts have been beyond the people could pay without undue strain.

The new Government must bear in mind in dealing with the subject of taxation that what is most to be avoided is change. Nothing can be more vexatious and harassing in this country than taxation of a new kind. The people of the country are wedded to their old ways and nothing is more to be deprecated than changes in the fiscal burdens. If the revenue from the Licence Tax can be given up with safety, by all means abolish the tax; but if not, then let it remain, and extend its operation to the official and professional classes, so that the stain of injustice may be wiped away. Lord Ripon would make no more egregious mistake if, in sympathy with the feeling of the natives of the country against direct taxation, he were to abolish the Licence Tax now and find himself in a year or two compelled to re adopt it or impose an income tax. The tax has been relieved of one most objectionable feature in the increase of the limit for taxation to Rs. 500, and if it be extended so as to include the classes which even the late Government thought, perhaps in a moment of unusual sensitiveness to right, ought in justice to bear a share of the burden, its retention will be better than its abolition unless we are secure against a return to it or to something worse. The people are now generally getting accustomed to this kind of taxation, and improved as it was by Sir John Strachey's proposed bill in December last, it would be accepted as fair and equitable. The only alternative, if revenue be needed is increased import duties, and this even the strongest opponent to their abolition would hardly favour now. The matter must be dealt with in a practical way. Lord Ripon will gain great credit if he can bring the Afghan war to a satisfactory issue, but there is greater fame for him if he can put an end to the uncertainty which has for so long a time hung over the Indian finances; if he can introduce a discriminating economy, remove restrictions from really productive public works, and abolish all glaring inequalities in taxation, he will not have sacrificed the ease and comfort of a life at home in vain.

IN Riad, the stronghold of Wahabi tenets, Mr. Palgrave tells us, he heard a mullah divide mankind, on the authority of an Allwise Providence, into seventy and two portions, seventy-one of which were irrevocably damned, and the remainder consisted of the righteous of Riad. This was certainly, as the intelligent foreigner informed Mr. Podsnap, a little particular on the part of Providence, "as the frontier was not large." We find that the partiality of the Almighty for select company has been discovered by others besides Evangelical Chauvinists and Wahabi fanatics, for we read in a native contemporary of how at a recent lecture in Poona, written, like an Oriental *Pall Mall*, by Brahmins for Brahmins, a Mr. Mahadeo Govind divided at great length our Indian community into two sections, nine-tenths being classed as conservative sinners, of three degrees of turpitude, and one-tenth as the Liberal saints, who are to leaven the mass. The lecturer, like Lord Beaconsfield, or Sir Garnet Wolseley, and other great men, may no doubt suffer many and grievous things from his eulogistic parasites, but the account of his deliverance seems too authoritative not to be fairly credible. We find then amongst conservatives the official classes, of course, who cling to their offices and position out of an instinctive sense of their own unworthiness, and the probability of any change being adverse to them. Then follow a crowd of non-officials, princes, potentates and powers who are conservative because they crave favour and distinction. Lastly comes the mass of the people, who are conservatives because they are conservative. The liberal firmament sparkles with the orbs of native journalism, native associations, and last but not least, that class, which under a curious misapprehension of the meaning of words, has arrogated exclusively to its small self the title of educated natives. We need not touch further on the lecture, which was of the sort we are accustomed to have thrust upon the public periodically from "the former centre of Mahratta glory and world encircling empire," and which simply rings the changes on the usual well-trodden and narrow issues, but we must congratulate the lecturer on his apparently complete emancipation from the drawbacks and difficulties of his position and training. We have, in fact, a man, the whole of whose professional career has been passed in the service of Government, and therefore, according to his definition, belonging to the most obstructive and conservative class in the country, calling upon his liberal countrymen to storm *unarmed* the eminence on which their enemies—the officials, princes and peasants of the land—have ensconced themselves. As he has been reputed by the native press for many years to be a, if not the, recognised leader of the progressive or rather the advanced section of the Poona community, and at the same time has been occupied in zealously rendering unto the alien Cæsar all that he considers such an overgrown white elephant can justly claim. We presume that by the conservative officials he merely means those not associated with the Poona press and Sabha, or who are not educated natives, in the Dakshina sense of the phrase Or, again, as indeed seems most probable, he merely meant the term conservative to apply to the European members of the bureaucracy to which unjust

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## LORD RIPON'S ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Lord Ripon arrived here at about 5-15 p. m. He was met on the confines of Simla by Captain Muir, Aide-de-Camp, and on the Mall by the Viceroy's Military Secretary and the principal Secretaries to Government. There was a guard of honour of the 14th Sikhs, a royal salute was fired and the road was lined by the 14th Sikhs, the Police force and the Simla Volunteers. At Peterhoff the Lieut. Governor received Lord Ripon in the porch and conducted him to a State marquée, where Lord Lytton received him, introducing him afterwards to the members of Council, the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretaries and the Viceregal Staff. The Marquis then repaired to the Council Chamber, accompanied by members of the Viceregal and Legislative Council when the Home Secretary read Her Majesty's commission. The Viceroy then took his seat and shortly afterwards the Council was dissolved.

Earl Lytton entertains his successor to-night at a State dinner. It is rumoured that Major White, the Military Secretary, officiates, *vice* Colonel Gordon. The Volunteers formed a guard of honour at Peterhoff. The reception by the outgoing Viceroy and the general public was most cordial.

## THE KABUL FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

To make the Kabul force as mobile as possible orders have been issued for the stringent enforcement of the scale of equipment and baggage. Ordnance stores cannot yet be reduced. Over five thousand mules are required for its transport.

Increasing excitement is reported in the Khurwur and Zurmut districts.

General Baker's force is at Argandeh.

Several mullahs of Kamah have been taken prisoners; their forts being blown up.

Mir Butcha, tired of inactivity, has murdered several of his near relations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington, said that it was inexpedient to make a full statement relating to the instructions given to the Marquis of Ripon on the policy to be observed in Afghanistan, because of the delicate nature of the subject. His Lordship, however, said, that the Government policy was twofold; first, to restrict the area of military operations so as to avoid further collisions with hostile forces or tribes; and secondly, to leave behind, on the withdrawal of our forces, probably in the autumn, the prospect of a settled government. His Lordship intimated that the Government would adhere to the policy of the late Government as regards the separation of Kandahar from the control of Kabul, and establishing an independent ruler over that territory without, however, favouring an arrangement that would necessitate a British force permanently occupying Kandahar. Lord Hartington further said, the Government doubted if the Treaty of Gandamak had strengthened our frontier; Lord Ripon, however, will obtain the best military advice on the subject of retaining or abandoning our frontier positions, and will determine accordingly upon the merits of such advice. The Treaty of Gandamak, therefore, must be considered to have ceased to exist.

## ABOLITION OF FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, announced in the House of Commons, that Government had decided to abolish, from next year, flogging in the army and navy.

## THE CHINESE AND KULDJA.

It is reported that the Chinese have occupied a large portion of Kuldja.

## THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns of imports for the past month show an increase of £2,781,150 as compared with the same period last year. The exports for the past month show an increase of £750,000 over the same period last year.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. S. S. Ravenna, with the outward English Mails of the 28th May, left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JUNE 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cottton market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dholleras | 4 15-16 |
| The Manchester market has been steady | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 78¾ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 85½ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 119 |
| Bar Silver | 52 3-16 |

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Euphrates and Arondale.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 8, 7-30 a.m.

Mail steamer Assam from Bombay arrived.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 8.

CANNANORE, 4-35 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 30 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W.; thermometer 86·2; barometer 29·864. Fall of rain 9 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-30 p. m.—Weather, slight drizzle; wind morning E. and evening W.; thermometer 79; barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p. m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W.; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 86 cents.

In Bombay yesterday little or no rain fell. The heat was more oppressive than it was a week ago.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has fixed Rs. 2,000 per mensem as the salary to be drawn by Mr. Campbell and Dr. Weir while successively in charge of the Municipal Commissioner's office.

Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of General Loch, C. B., the First Assistant acting for the Resident.

Subject to the approval of the Municipal Corporation, the Town Council have authorised the construction of a new thoroughfare from the Queen's road crossing to French Bridge at a cost of Rs. 5,262 including the cost of re-building a compound wall, and without the necessity of taking up any private ground.

Two matters of some public interest were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Town Council. The first related to the re-working of the Panwell Brick Works, which have to all intents and purposes turned out a white elephant in the keeping of the Municipality. Dr. Weir, acting Municipal Commissioner, had paid an official visit to the works lately, and he felt it to be his duty to peremptorily order all further brick-making to be stopped. The scheme had proved a failure. The good bricks, which cost about Rs. 44 per 1000, and have been sold to the contractors for the Drainage Works at the contract rate of Rs. 20 per 1,000, are so bad that it is not considered safe to use them in the drainage Works or in the Bhundarwadda Reservoir. The Council resolved that all charges for superintendence of the Panwell Brick Works be suspended at once with the exception of the salary of two persons,—that the bricks already moulded and pressed, but not burnt, be burnt as quickly as possible; and that immediately thereafter all work be suspended until the return of Mr. Grant from England. Another matter was regarding the Tulsi water supply in connection with an application by Mr. Braham asking sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 555 per mensem for an additional extra establishment for the prevention of wastage and leakage of Tulsi water. Mr. Mandlik complained that the water at present had a strong smell, and Mr. Dosabhoy echoed the complaint of an English gentleman of his acquaintance that it smelt like "a dead rat." The Chairman attributed the present impurity of the water to the want of a flush dam; and the Municipal Commissioner remarked that the quality was improving with the progress of the rains. The Council resolved to request the Commissioner to favour them with a report as to the results of the special establishment already sanctioned for preventing waste of Tulsi water, postponing further consideration of Mr. Braham's application for four weeks. The Council were of opinion that house-owners should bear the expense of the repairs of their own water connections.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet containing letters originally published in this journal by Professor Cooke on the subject of Indian Forests. The writer is a staunch advocate of the policy of reafforesting the hill country:—What India wants is a guarantee against famine; and the Government of the country have made an effort at obtaining a fund for this purpose by means of a licence-tax. Could there be a better way of investing this famine fund than by spending it in promoting the clothing of the waste lands and barren hills of the Deccan with suitable forest vegetation?

The cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 3rd June amounted to Rs. 60,85,129-12-6.

Mr. A. Christie, C.S., Political Officer in the Kurram Valley, is about to go home on sick leave, and will be succeeded by Mr. J. A. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

A letter from Khelat-i-Ghilsai, dated the 23rd of May, and published in the *Kandahar News*, states that a band of Ghilzais were said to be hovering about somewhere in the neighbourhood of the fort, but not much importance was attached to the rumour. The garrison was suffering some inconvenience from want of fresh vegetables, and fears of scurvy were entertained by the medical authorities.

A correspondent writing to the *Kandahar News* complains of the Post Office arrangements at Kandahar.

The Revenue Surveyor of Ahmedabad is certainly not the most popular man in the city, seeing how the local papers and the people rejoice at the prospect of a near termination of his duties there. The *Samsher Bahdoor* complains of the worry which Mr. Waite's proceedings cause to the house-owners of Ahmedabad. It says that even on payment of the requisite fees, complete *sunnuds* are not issued, and when the house-owners return the *sunnuds* for being amended a fresh fee is levied.

In noticing the appointment of Mr. Dowding, late Principal of the Rajshahye College, as assistant tutor to the Nizam, the *Pioneer* expresses a hope that it will have a good result, as His Highness is not given to books, and has always been a difficult pupil in the school-room.

In remarking upon the disbandment of a great portion of the Madras Army, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—There is one regiment, stationed now not a hundred miles from Calcutta, the ranks of which are composed of the most weedy, ill conditioned, narrow, hollow-chested, humpbacked set of scarecrows that ever donned the British uniform. A man on sentry-go staggers under the weight of his rifle, and when he presents arms he has to spread-eagle his legs to prevent himself from pitching forward on his head.

In an article upon the late fire in Bombay the *Pioneer* remarks:—The police, however well and zealously they may have worked on the occasion of fires, cannot in reason be expected to be as efficient as trained firemen. The confidence of long immunity is no doubt the cause of reminessness, though the high rates of fire insurance in Bombay clearly indicate that this confidence is not shared by the insurance companies. Considering the increasing value of the goods contained every year in the warehouses and manufactories of Bombay, it is surely important that reasonable precautions should be taken. It is to be hoped, therefore, that something will come of the resolution passed by the Town Council, that a report should be prepared on the constitution of a fire brigade, and recommendations submitted with a view to the better protection of property from fire.

The *Indu Prakash*:—The *Bombay Gazette* in an interesting article says that for the good government of a native State, we must depend *first* on the responsibility of the princes, fostered by the education which the British Government is trying to impart to them; and *secondly*, on the watchfulness of the Paramount Power itself. This is true as far as it goes, but these are by no means the only safeguards of good government in a Native State. There are other silent influences at work, which are sure to do more to secure reformed administration in native States than any elaborate constitution or education of the princes. There is the simple fact of intercommunication between the subjects of the native States and of the British Government. Many of the former trade in the territories of the latter and residing there for some time see a marked difference between the government of their own State and of the British Raj. They then imbibe a love and respect for law which when they return to their State they remember all the more by the contrast which things there offer with things as they exist here. They talk to their fellow subjects of the liberty of person and thought which prevails in the British territories. This of itself educates the subjects of a prince to a sense of their rights, and in the long run it must have a potent influence on the conduct of the princes towards their subjects. When the subjects know what good government is, half the way is gained and there will be no fear of the princes going wrong.

*Truth* says that the Queen has contributed five etchings for the June number of the *Art Magazine*.

*Vanity* is bilious:—Lord Ripon is not likely long to retain the Viceroyalty of India, for he cannot even stand the summer sun of England. His journey too is undertaken at the hottest time of the year.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Lord De Grey will follow his father, the Marquis of Ripon, to India in a short time, and will probably escort his mother, who will, we venture to say, prove a most gracious and winning Vice-Queen and Empress in Simla and Calcutta.

I (*Atlas*) have it on undoubted authority that the peerage which was subsequently conferred on Mr. Montagu Corry was first offered by the Queen to Lord Beaconsfield for his brother's acceptance; an offer which was declined by Lord Beaconsfield, coupling his refusal with a hope that her Majesty would transfer her offer to the present Lord Rowton.

Labouchere on Strachey:—Sir John Strachey has recently been specially elected to the Athenæum by the committee, in acknowledgment of his reputation as a financier. After Sir John's fearful blundering in the matter of the Indian Budget, the bookfull of candidates who have been passed over are asking, whether the special election of the new member should not now be cancelled, as it was evidently made under a very false impression of his abilities.

Says *Atlas*:—There is a rumour that the authorities of the Carlton want to purchase the *Morning Post*, reduce the price to one penny, and make it the recognised organ of the Conservative party. But this would surely be a mistake. The *Post* already does good service to the Tories in a respectable way; while with the steady-going sobriety of the *Standard*, and the fireworks and hysterics of the *Telegraph*,—to say nothing of what they may expect from the new *St. James's Gazette*,—the party is already sufficiently represented in the press.

The *Times* has the following advertisement which we reproduce for the benefit of any one wanting an heir:—

TO PHILOSOPHERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS of substantial means, with no immediate kin.—A young gentleman, just nineteen, who feels he has very good natural abilities for a scholar, philosopher, and statesman, wishes to become acquainted with some one of the above who would adopt him, to give him every advantage to cultivate himself in a superior manner, and who would subsequently place him [after due knowledge and experience of his character and ability] in substantial independent circumstances, that he may employ himself in promoting the well-being of his fellow-countrymen. Applicant is thoughtful, conscientious, energetic, persevering, methodical, cautious, modest, and very temperate.

There are abundant indications that the Admiralty will be put on its defence in respect to the loss of the Atalanta, which may now be regarded as almost beyond doubt. Very painful rumours are repeated respecting the alleged protests or representations of Captain Stirling that his ship was over-masted and over-sparred, after the last alterations had been effected in her equipment. It is also asserted that he requested the scuttles and ports might be enlarged.

The following is the opinion of the *Statesman* with reference to Colonel Gordon's resignation:—As to Colonel Gordon's own action, little can be said. It will puzzle most people. That he is a madman and a fanatic will probably be a common opinion. Apparently he will not trouble himself greatly about public opinion, his only anxiety being that the public should blame him and not Lord Ripon. And no doubt the public will do so. It will also be admitted, however, that whether or not he is mad and fanatical, he is a man of singular honesty and simplicity of character. And though we need not guess at his private reasons for throwing up his post, since he himself evidently does not think the public have any business to know them, few readers of his singular letter will have any difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the writer would have been out of his element as Private Secretary at Simla and Calcutta.

An English military journal observes:—It is to be hoped that one of the results of the Simla Committee on Army Organisation will be a modification of the Indian leave regulations. The occasion for the system of the two years' furlough, after eight years' service, is now altogether obsolete. It was very well and desirable in the old days, when the voyage either way was a matter of three or four months, and when it was not worth while for one to go home for a short time; but now when one can reach London in three weeks from Bombay, the long furlough is not only unnecessary, but frequently a great nuisance. Sick-leave does not, of course, enter into the question, but apart from that, who cares for two years' leave taken "all at once?" The system of short and frequent leave would be far preferable, and would be not only acceptable to the majority of men, but would have a beneficial effect upon the social and professional well-being of the entire community.

*Truth* is very scornful about the acrostic dodge, so much affected by literary speculations in a decline:—*Apropos* of bogus competition prizes, I recently drew attention to the complaint of a correspondent as to the conduct of the *St. James's Magazine* in offering 80 guineas for acrostic and mesostich prizes during the year 1879, and then shirking settlement and refusing to announce the result of the year's competitions. I hear that this estimable publication delayed the issue of its May number until the 10th instant, when at last it saw the light. No mention appeared therein of the result of the past year's competition, or of the solution of the special acrostics and mesostichs set for the alleged "ties." In fact, the subject was ignored from first to last. My advice is to every competitor to sue for 50 pounds' worth of prize in the County Court, without delay (£50 is the highest sum of which county courts take cognisance). All the plaintiffs cannot be shown to be winners, but the question of costs is in the discretion of the Judge, and I feel sure that no Judge would allow costs against a plaintiff in such a case, for he or she would be resorting to the only available means to learn his or her fate in the competition.

The Conservative *Globe* is growing heretical:—Jokes change in fashion with the age; the wit of one century is the tediousness of another. We may see this in reading old authors. Take Shakespeare's plays. Can any one deny that some parts of the "comedy business" occasionally strike him as heavy, far-fetched, and (if we dare breathe such heresy) even tedious? Specimens of the best and most delicately-finished jokes, quaint satirical allusions that must provoke smiles as long as human nature remains the same, abound in our great poet's pages; but are there not also examples of what we know was reckoned courtly wit in the days of Elizabeth, but what seems dull fun to modern ears? Perhaps Shakespeare himself inserted such dialogues less as jests than as specimens of the conversation of the age. The same pencil that drew Falstaff, and Shallow, and Dogberry, who amuse us still because their prototypes yet walk the earth could hardly have recorded, say, the tedious fun of the schoolmaster Holofernes, in "Love's Labour Lost," as a specimen of genuine humour. Perhaps it was of such passages George III. was mindful when he expressed an opinion that Shakespeare was "sad stuff." Whatever may be our opinion of the King's taste, it is impossible to withhold our admiration of his candour. How many people hold similar views of a much-praised, little-read author (Milton, for example), but lack courage to avow them?

The new French law against unauthorised religious communities appears likely to drive out of the country some victims whose absence, says the *Globe*, the nation would mourn with unfeigned grief. These are the Carthusian monks at whose monastery in the Dauphine is made the celebrated liqueur which bears their name. The profits accruing to the State from the sale of the favourite extract of herbs are enormous, and it would profoundly affect some of the most sincere Republicans if the prospect of losing the monks were to become a reality. This, however, seems to be the fate immediately in store for them. They might have made their peace with the Government and escaped persecution upon the specious plea that they were an authorised institution, inasmuch as a lease was granted to them by the State about 65 years ago. Or they might, if they had chosen, easily have procured an authorisation to remain upon French soil, for nothing would please the Ministers better than to grant this permission. But it seems they are in no hurry either to claim exemption as a right or ask it as a favour. They prefer to stand to their guns like valiant men and good brothers in arms, and to oppose a combined front to the enemy in company with the other religious fraternities. So they will when the proper time comes submit their claims to the courts of law; and if the decision is against them will, as it is understood, depart at once, carrying with them that precious secret, the receipt for making chartreuse. The loss will, in that case, be felt not only by the national Exchequer, but by the people of the neighbourhood in Dauphine, to whom the charity of this very rich Corporation has been for a long time past an invaluable resource, and who are appalled at the very idea of bidding an eternal farewell to the industrious and kindly monks.

*Vanity Fair* gives the following epitome of the proceedings of Bridgwater House:—

The reports in the daily newspapers of the meeting of the Conservative Party which was held on Wednesday afternoon in the picture-gallery at Bridgwater House are one and all incomplete and some of them incorrect in important particulars.

Lord Beaconsfield was temperate and dignified, and spoke in his very best manner. He took his own share of the error of the dissolution, but his hearers gathered that he attributed that error mainly to the "Whips" of the Party.

He ascribed the defeat of the Party to three causes—the desire for change, the badness of trade, and the defective organisation of the Conservative electoral machinery.

He proposed the appointment of a Committee, to be presided over by Mr. W. H. Smith, in order to consider what should be done to improve the Party organisation, and to take steps with that object.

He advised his followers to abstain from all factious opposition to the Government, but to support Lord Hartington and the Whigs against the Radical section of the Liberal Party.

He then said that for over thirty years he had been at the service of the Party. At this there was a hush of expectation in anticipation of his announcement that he was about to retire from the leadership, but Lord Salisbury's face was observed to brighten. He continued that, had the Party been victorious, it was his intention to retire; but that since it had been defeated he had resolved to remain at the helm and still to give it his services. At this Lord Salisbury's face was observed to darken.

Lord Cranbrook announced that he had acceded from the Party on one measure only, but that he should now again give it his hearty support.

Sir Robert Peel declared that he was heart and soul with the Party. He did not announce, as reported by the daily papers, that he intended to contest Derby against Sir W. Harcourt.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd declared that money had been lamentably deficient at the late contests, which, considering the number of wealthy members of the Party, was, he considered, a matter of great surprise. He deplored this, and trusted that on the next occasion the Party would emulate the liberality shown by the other side.

Lord Ellesmere was nowhere to be found during the meeting.

## EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT A POST OFFICE.

A correspondent, writing from Ellichpur on the 6th inst., says:—Last night between 12 and 2 the Post Office of Ellichpur was broken into and Government money to the extent of Rs. 3,000 stolen. The thieves first broke into the Post Master's house, took some articles of jewellery, and having hit upon the office keys, evidently made the best of their time. The Inspector of Police and a European chief constable's houses are within a stone's throw of the place. The Post Master, Mr. Gannon, and several members of his family were sleeping in the back yard, owing to the heat. The Post Master's quarters are a portion of the Post Office building. No trace of the thief or thieves has yet been found.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Chilperic," 9 p.m.

Band, 2-11th Regiment, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening (weather permitting).

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Calcutta (s), from Kurrachee; Pearl (s), Bhownuggur. Yesterday—Hydaspes (s), from Sydney; Arago (s), Newport; Taitsing, London.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Trentham Hall (s), to Liverpool; Algitha (s), Diamond Island; C. Croom, Calcutta; Drumduff (s), Dunkirk; Futtialla (s), the Persian Gulf.

Assault.—Rana, woman, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Soobana Ramjee.

Furious Driving.—A hack buggy-driver, named Dhondeo Wittoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Queen's Road on the day previous.

Sent to the Reformatory.—Heeria Luximon, a Hindoo lad, was yesterday ordered by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory on being convicted of stealing a pair of shoes, valued at Re. 1, belonging to Chotoo Meeran.

Alleged Theft.—Fazloodeen Ahmed, residing at Bapoo Hajam Street, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 738. The complainant suspects his brother and brother-in-law to have committed the deed, and a search is being made for them.

Thefts.—Gopall Mahadoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on charges of theft of gold ornaments belonging to two different parties, and was sentenced to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Jainoo Nana was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a tin water pipe. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment at the Esplanade Band stand this evening at 5-45, weather permitting:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | | |
| Overture | Emma di Resburgo | Meyerbeer. |
| Valse | Pomone | Waldteufel. |
| Selection | Fatinitza | Suppe. |
| Valse | Hochzeitreigen | Gung'l. |
| Galop | Hit and Miss | Hertz. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Grand Concerts at Temple Bar.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a series of grand evening concerts are to be given at Temple Bar. The first concert will be given this evening, and a very attractive programme of vocal and instrumental music is published. The performers are numerous and are under the direction of Herr Carlo Bittersmann, who is, we hear, an excellent musician. These concerts, which are a novelty in their way, will no doubt be largely attended.

Drowned.—At about 10 a. m. on Monday two women of the *Ghatee* caste, named Bhemee and Mooktee, residing at Coolywada, left their home for the purpose of bathing in the sea. They proceeded to the Cooly Bunder and went down by the inner steps of the bunder to the edge of the water. While they were bathing a heavy sea swept them both away from the steps. A bystander, named Luximon Bhowanee, went to their rescue, and succeeded in saving Mooktee; the body of the other woman was swept away further into the sea by the receding waves and was not afterwards seen until about 3 p. m., when it was recovered. An inquest was held by the Coroner on view of the body of Bhemee, woman, on the same afternoon, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in the sea."

Death in a Drunken Squabble.—On Monday forenoon at Moody Bay, Frere Road, Fort, two drunken Madrasees and their wives, named Aricum and Mariam, all under the influence of liquor, had a kind of free fight on the public road. During the scuffle, Mariam struck the other woman Aricum with her clenched fist, on which Aricum dropped down insensible. The police came up and arrested the four persons, and finding Aricum lying on the road, placed her in a buggy and removed her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on her arrival, life was found to be extinct. A Coroner's inquest was held the same afternoon on view of the body of the deceased woman. Two witnesses were examined by the Coroner, and the body was identified, after which the inquest was adjourned to this day, to enable the Coroner's Surgeon to make a *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased.

The Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company.—In the case of Mowjee Pragjee and another against the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company the defendants obtained a judge's summons some days ago for a stay of execution of the decree made in favour of the plaintiffs for about Rs. 6,000. The summons was argued in Chambers before Sir Charles Sargent yesterday, when Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for Mr. D. E. Gostling, the representative of the official liquidators; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Payne, for the plaintiffs. After some discussion, his Lordship ordered that the execution of the decree be stayed until further order upon the liquidators undertaking to admit the claim of the plaintiffs under the decree of 18th March, 1880, in the winding up of the company in the High Court of Chancery in England, and upon their undertaking to retain in Bombay, in the event of their realising any assets here, a sufficient sum of money to meet the plaintiff's claim. Liberty was reserved to the plaintiffs to apply to this court in the event of their claim being disallowed by the High Court of Chancery. Mr. Gostling was to pay the costs of the summons including those of 6th April, 1880; and counsel's costs were certified, without prejudice to Mr. Gostling's right to obtain the costs from the liquidators.

The Poona Season.—Our season this year promises a large gathering of the *elite* of the Presidency, if we may judge from the active demand for houses of which there are at present scarcely any available if we except a few at Kirkee and in Wanowrie lines. The cry is "still they come."—*Poona Observer.*

## THE MONSOON.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| June. | Colaba. In. | Cts. | Fort. In. | Cts. | Byculla. In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 4 | 14 | 4 | 50 | 3 | 99 |
| 7 Monday | 0 | 8 | .... | | .... | |
| 8 Tuesday | .... | | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 4 | 22 | 4 | 60 | 3 | 1 |

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, June 3.—The barometer continues to fall in Assam, Bengal (excepting at Chittagong), the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces (excepting Nagpur), in the Punjab and Bombay, and to rise at the Madras stations. The fall in the Punjab is more considerable than elsewhere. The little cyclone which was yesterday to the south-east of Saugor Point seems to have passed across Lower Bengal, and to be now (10 a. m. to-day) in the neighbourhood of the Rajmahal hills; but it must have been very weak, to judge from the wind movement of the 24 hours reported from Calcutta and Saugor Island. Cuttack and False Point report that the monsoon is setting in; and heavy rain is reported from most stations in Lower Bengal and Orissa. Whether, however, this is the beginning of the monsoon or only a temporary storm, must await decision. In the North-Western Provinces the skies remain clear, and the winds are easterly. On the Bombay coast Goa reports heavy rain and sky overcast with west wind. In Bombay the sky is overcast, the wind freshening from west-north-west, and ¼ inch of rain has fallen. At Cochin a strong wind from north and 1½ inches rain. Masulipatam and Bellary report slight rain, and Peshawar one-tenth.

## HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following among other short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

RAHIMBHOY HUBIBBHOY VS. JAMALBHOY JAIRAZBHOY.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The defendant, plaintiff's brother-in-law, was for some time in plaintiff's service in China. After his return to Bombay, he used to order goods from China through plaintiff's firm in Bombay and also to borrow monies from time to time. The suit was brought to recover the balance of an adjusted account. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 6,822 with interest and costs. Ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,200, deposited by the defendant with plaintiff as security, were ordered to be sold by the Sheriff, and the proceeds to be applied towards satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

JAITHA ROOPA VS. PURMA MOTEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere for the defendant, applied for a transfer of the case to the long cause list. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee on behalf of the plaintiff, consented; and the case was accordingly ordered to be put into the long cause list.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. GOPAL SHABBA SENOY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the Bank. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule in which the claim was admitted. The court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,050, due for calls, with interest and costs. Execution against the person of the defendant was stayed until the 16th inst.

SEWBUX JOHAVERMULL VS. GANPATRAY GOOLABRAY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendants. The three defendants traded in partnership at Ketni near Jabalpore and used to order goods through plaintiff from Bombay; and this suit was brought to recover a balance of account. The claim was proved, and the court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,540, with interest and costs.

## THE APPOINTMENTS OF LORD RIPON AND LORD KENMARE.

The British Reformation Society, through Lord Oranmore, lately presented to Mr. Gladstone an address containing the following resolution, passed at the annual meeting of the society, on the subject of the appointment of two Roman Catholic peers to the offices of Viceroy of India and Lord Chamberlain:—

"That this meeting views the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the important post of Governor-General of India with sincere regret and apprehension.

"First because, though not contrary to the letter, it is contrary to the spirit of the laws which preclude a Roman Catholic from occupying the throne of these realms, and from filling the position of Her Majesty's representative in Ireland.

"Secondly, because the Queen, having been created Empress of India, it is evident by implication the same restrictions exist to the appointment of Her Imperial Majesty's representative to rule over 200,000,000 of her Eastern subjects.

"Thirdly, because this appointment is a precedent for changing those laws which preclude a Roman Catholic from the throne of this country, which laws were found necessary to preserve the independence of the Throne as well as our civil and religious liberties.

"Fourthly because it has been so ably shown by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in certain pamphlets, that, more than ever since the decrees of the Vatican Council of 1870, 'No one can now become a convert to Romanism without renouncing his moral and mental freedom and placing his loyalty, civil and mental, at the mercy of another . . . and the spirit of a neophyte is expressed by the words, . . . "a Catholic first and an Englishman after" . . . which we take to mean that the convert intends, in case of any conflict between the Queen and the Pope, to follow the Pope and not the Queen. That the Marquis of Ripon being in this position, it is, according to this showing, unbecoming the dignity of the Empress of India and the well-being of her subjects that he should fill this very important position.

"Fifthly, because it is evidenced by the fact that not a single Roman Catholic representative has been returned to Parliament by the constituencies of Great Britain that this appointment is in direct opposition to their views."

In reply, the following letter has been received from the Prime Minister:—

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall.

"My Lord,—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst. enclosing a memorial from the British Reformation Society relating to the appointments held by Lord Ripon and Lord Kenmare, I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to inform you that the qualifications of Lord Ripon for the high office of Viceroy of India have been carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government; that Her Majesty's Government repose a particular confidence in the honour, integrity, and impartiality of Lord Ripon, and that they are convinced, from long experience of his personal qualities, that he would never allow his own religious leanings or professions to interfere with the perfect equity of his conduct in any case where religious interests might be concerned.

"I am desired to add that the office of Viceroy is one detached in a remarkable degree from all direct contact with religious and ecclesiastical interests, and that in the case of the Lord Chamberlain's office Lord Kenmare, as has been publicly stated, has by a voluntary arrangement divested himself of all functions bearing upon ecclesiastical matter. I am to add, further, that the citation in your memorial from the work entitled 'Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion' is verbally accurate, but presents when taken alone an incomplete and misleading view of Mr. Gladstone's opinions, which are developed in the same book. For instance, at pages xlv., xxxiv-v., and 14.—I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

"J. A. Godley.

"The Lord Oranmore, &c."

## IS LORD RIPON A JESUIT?

Up to the present moment we have purposely refrained from criticising the somewhat unusual proceeding of appointing a Roman Catholic to such a high and immensely powerful position as that of Viceroy of Hindostan. It seemed to us that the religious views of Lord Ripon could not do much harm in this post at all events, while his appointment would gratify the Roman Catholics of England by showing that the State did not consider their creed an absolute bar to office. It was our conviction, of course—in spite of the contrary impression spread abroad by certain ill-considered writings of Mr. Gladstone—that Lord Ripon would keep a perfectly single mind in all affairs of State, not in the slightest degree touched by sectarian bias. But the matter assumes an altogether different aspect, if there be any truth in the report now current on the Continent, that his lordship is a member of the Society of Jesuits. This statement is quite openly made by fervent Roman Catholics on the other side of the Channel and they proclaim aloud their joy at what they consider a signal mark of favour to their creed, bestowed on it by the Protestant Government of Protestant England. Now, whatever doubts may gather round the expediency of appointing Roman Catholics to high office, there cannot be two opinions that a Jesuit is unfit to hold any office of the most powerful propagandist organisation this world has ever seen, rigorously bound down by its inflexible rules, under the most solemn obligations, to place the interests of the Roman Catholic Church above those of whatever State they may belong to, always under the direct influence of the masters of the Order, Jesuits are not to be trusted by any Government, much less by that of a Protestant country. If Lord Ripon is one, it will be his highest duty in India to promote the interests, not of Great Britain, but of Rome, and it is, we doubt not, a belief that he will do so which now causes so much gladness in the Ultramontane world. The matter is so important, the interests at stake so vital, and the Protestant feeling in this country in beginning to be so greatly alarmed, that not a minute should be lost by Lord Ripon's friends in denying the report—if they can deny it.—*Globe.*

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The new Parliament assembled on May 20 for the despatch of business. Both Houses met at two o'clock, and a few minutes after two o'clock the Speaker and her Majesty's faithful Commons appeared at the bar of the House of Lords to hear her Majesty's Message read. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sydney, Lord Cork, Lord Spencer, and Lord Kenmare. The Lord Chancellor read the following Message from the Queen:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the recent general election and the arrangements required upon a change of Administration.

The cordial relations which I hold with all the other Powers of Europe will, I trust, enable me to promote, in concert with them, the early and complete fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin with respect to effectual reforms and equal laws in Turkey, as well as to such territorial questions as have not yet been settled in conformity with the provisions of that treaty. I regard such a fulfilment as essential for the avoidance of further complications in the East.

In accordance with this view, I have deemed it expedient to despatch an Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of the Sultan.

On the last occasion of my addressing you, I expressed my hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan would lead to a speedy settlement of that country. Since that period, the gallantry of my troops has continued to be conspicuous, and the labours of my Government in India have been unremitting. But I have to lament that the end in view has not yet been attained. My efforts will, however, be unceasingly directed towards the pacification of Afghanistan, and towards the establishment of such institutions as may be found best fitted to secure the independence of its people, and to restore their friendly relations with my Indian Empire.

The condition of Indian finance, as it has recently been made known to me, has required my special attention. I have directed that you shall be supplied with the fullest information upon this weighty subject.

I invite your careful notice to the important questions of policy connected with the future of South Africa. I have continued to commend to the favourable consideration of the authorities and of the people in the various settlements the project of Confederation. In maintaining my supremacy over the Transvaal, with its diversified population, I desire both to make provision for the security of the indigenous races, and to extend to the European settlers institutions based on large and liberal principles of self-government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I notice with satisfaction that the imports and exports of the country, as well as other signs, indicate some revival in trade. But the depression which has lately been perceived in the revenue continues without abatement. The estimates of income, which were laid before the last Parliament, were framed with moderation, but the time which has since elapsed exhibits no promise that they will be exceeded.

The annual estimates of charge, so far as they have not been already voted, will be promptly laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The late season of the year at which you commence your labours will, I fear, seriously abridge the time available for useful legislation, but I make no doubt that you will studiously turn it to the best account.

The Peace Preservation Act for Ireland expires on the 1st of June. You will not be asked to renew it. My desire to avoid the evils of exceptional legislation in abridgment of liberty would not induce me to forego in any degree the performance of the first duty of every Government in providing for the security of life and property. But, while determined to fulfil this sacred obligation, I am persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of my Irish subjects will justify me in relying on the provisions of the ordinary law, firmly administered for the maintenance of peace and order.

The provisions enacted before the dissolution of the late Parliament for the mitigation of distress in Ireland have been serviceable for that

established in Turkey; we desire to see the obligations of Turkey carefully and faithfully fulfilled, and fulfilled under the high sanction of European authority; but separate foreign influences, the influence of this Power or of that Power, we regard as the sure and fertile source of jealousy, or disunion, aye, even of more acute mischief, possibly of disturbance and bloodshed. We, whatever our historical opinions may be, have no desire—I have never expressed a desire—to reduce the geographical limits within which the supremacy of the Sultan of Turkey remains. I may speak of myself, because I have been supposed to be a representative of extreme opinions; but I never proposed the abolition of the authority of the Sultan either as Suzerain or as Sultan, in any part of its dominions. I proposed undoubtedly that Turkish administration should cease in certain provinces—(hear, hear)—and it has ceased there; but I believe, if we could solve the difficult problem of establishing a relation between the Sultan and his subjects conducive to and consistent with the full development of their prosperity, with the enjoyment of local liberties, and with the control of their strictly local affairs, then that supremacy of the Sultan may even come to play a useful part in the exclusion of other influences from abroad, from whatever quarter derived, which would lead to rivalry, jealousy, and possibly hostility. (Hear, hear.) I hope that, in what I have said, I have shown sufficiently to the House that these are matters with regard to which we might very well desire that, both with a view to a more amicable and satisfactory conduct of our relations with, and to the better condition of the population of Turkey, and to the welfare of the Turkish Government itself, we might obviate all risk of a recurrence of the mischief which has followed from prevalence of illusions in that country, and might lay the foundations of our future intercourse in a perfectly clear apprehension of the views entertained on the one side and on the other.

## LORD BEACONSFIELD ON THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

On May the 19th Lord Beaconsfield addressed a large gathering of the Conservative party at Bridgewater, the town residence of the Earl of Ellesmere. Representatives of the Press were excluded from the meeting. The London papers, however, published reports of Lord Beaconsfield's speech, but Sir W. Hart Dyke writes that they are "purely imaginary." The *Standard*, however, which publishes the following report, says it can wholly rely on the accuracy of the same:—

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who was warmly received on rising to address the meeting, expressed a hope that the proceedings would be regarded as of a strictly private and not of a public character. He referred to the sudden change which had taken place in the position of the party, which, although he admitted was by no means expected, was not to be altogether regretted. He saw no reason to despair of the fortunes of the party, but, on the contrary, saw already signs of hopefulness and encouragement. Although they were now on the Opposition side of the House, they possessed the power of a united party which could not fail to exercise considerable influence on the Government of the country. If they were true to themselves and their principles he looked forward to their return to power at no distant period. He referred to the extraordinary opposition which their policy had encountered, and expressed surprise that Mr. Gladstone, after the repeated expression of his desire to retire from the heat of political controversy, should have been prevailed upon to assume the position of Prime Minister, and associate with it the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer (cheers). It would be unworthy of the Tory Party to indulge in vain regrets because they had experienced a vicissitude of fortune which, judged from the experience of the Government, the next election might probably convert into a signal triumph (cheers). It had been rumoured that it was his intention to retire from the position with which he had been so many years entrusted by the party, but he had never given the slightest ground for such a supposition (cheers). If those with whom it had been alike his pleasure and honour to be so long associated considered that his retention of the leadership would be of advantage to them, whatever ability he possessed would be devoted to their service in promotion of those grand constitutional principles to which this country was indebted for the continuity of its national history and the maintenance of its position in the scale of nations (cheers.) The superiority of the organisation enjoyed by the Liberal Party was manifest in most of the constituencies during the recent contest, but he hoped that this weak point in the Conservative armour would be strengthened before another appeal was made to the nation (hear, hear). The late Government had given up the seals of office to their successors with the consciousness that they had done something to restore the prestige and influence and maintain the honour of the country. They had also the satisfaction of knowing that they had done not a little to promote the welfare of all classes during a period of trade depression without parallel in the annals of the nation. An enthusiastic admirer of Conservative principles had prophesied that the present Liberal Government would, notwithstanding its denunciations of their policy, be in reality Conservative, and he justified the expectation of the attitude of what had been designated "Moderate Liberalism." It must, however, be borne in mind that this view was expressed before the formation of the present Administration, and before the advent to exalted positions of gentlemen who prided themselves upon what had recently been characterised as "Destructive Radicalism" (cheers). The present Liberal Ministry was now apparently a happy and united family. The lion had lain down with the lamb. Perversity had yielded to acknowledged mildness, the past was to be forgotten, and the future made brilliant by united display of Liberal and Radical fireworks (laughter). The difficulty was not to know what the Liberals intended to do, but what they did not intend to do. Their programme was literally as wide as the Poles. The aristocracy was to be taken in hand, the middle classes were to be looked to, and the remaining orders of society were to have boons and blessings showered upon them with an abundance only paralleled in Eastern tales. With respect to the future of the Tory Party, he strongly enforced upon all his adherents the need of unity. Although since last he met a gathering of Conservatives the Party was not numerically so strong in Parliament, nevertheless, by united action, they might do much towards the maintenance of principles which were dear to them, and which they believed to be the best for the interests of the nation. He recommended the Party to maintain an attitude of dignified opposition. To a certain extent Radicalism was for the present triumphant, but nothing would induce him to believe that its success could be permanent. The entire history of the nation was opposed to such a supposition (cheers). He had, with some amount of care, endeavoured to trace the cause of the altered feelings which had come over the constituencies, and the conclusion at which he had arrived was that it was the result of a desire for a change of Government, and not the consequence of any dislike to Conservative principles, or of any personal antipathy to the men who had been at the helm during the past six years. Personally he considered it impossible for such a Ministry to be of long duration, and he said this with due regard to the history of past Administrations. An impression appeared to prevail in many quarters that Conservatism meant legislation for particular classes and the making of laws in favour of those who were blessed with social advantages of no mean order; whereas it was in fact a broad and comprehensive policy, which sought to conserve all there was worth preserving in the Constitution of the nation and to introduce from time to time reforms having for their object the welfare and happiness alike of all classes of the community (cheers). The great characteristic traits of Conservatism should be continually demonstrated. He believed that the principles of Conservatism prevailed largely amongst all classes of Englishmen. The Conservative working man had been spoken of as a myth, and it was said he was as extinct as the dodo. It had been said that the American caucus system had entirely obliterated the Conservative working man, if he ever had any existence, but he did not believe that Englishmen of any class would long allow their principles to be dictated to them, and their political action to be guided by any system or machinery. He was convinced that strong leaven pervaded the working classes, and that the noblest and best of them would be at all times found upholding the principles of that which he had no hesitation in calling the national Party. He was persuaded that many of the middle classes of the country had voted against the Conservative candidates through a misconception as to the causes of the depression of trade. No opportunity had been lost in removing this misapprehension, and in showing that the commercial distress did not arise, as was alleged by their opponents, from any lack of prescience or want of administrative capacity on the part of the leaders of the Conservative party, but from causes beyond the control of any Government. He expressed his satisfaction at seeing that the principles of the foreign policy of the Conservative Government, notwithstanding that they had been so persistently misrepresented and so fiercely denounced, were likely to be carried out by their successors, and he urged them, so long as the present Government in its foreign relations continued to maintain the interests and position of the country, to abstain from any factious opposition, but to give them a united and patriotic support. He vindicated the policy of the late Government as that which was best adapted to the existing state of trade, and stated that the miscalculation of the Indian account had taken them by surprise quite as much as any one else. He also expressed his pleasure at seeing present at the meeting his noble friend the Earl of Carnarvon, who had rendered signal service to the Conservative cause, and whose readiness to fight again in the ranks of the party with which he had been so long and so honourably connected was an additional assurance of its speedy return to power. The noble Earl, having spoken upwards of an hour, resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.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## THE F.M. COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF AND THE COURT MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT HARWARD.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has issued the following special general order relative to a court-martial recently held on an officer in South Africa:—"At a general cout-martial recently held, an officer was arraigned upon the following charges:—First: Having misbehaved before the enemy, in shamefully abandoning a party of the regiment under his command when attacked by the enemy, and in riding off at speed from his men. Second: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at the time and place mentioned in the first charge neglected to take proper precautions for the safety of a party of the regiment under his command when attacked. The Court recorded a verdict of 'Not Guilty' on both charges. The main facts of the case were not in dispute. The officer rode away from his men to a station, distant 4¼ miles, at a moment of extreme danger, when to all appearance the small party under his command were being surrounded and overwhelmed by the enemy. The charges alleged misbehaviour—that is, cowardice in so doing; the defence averred that it was to procure reinforcements, and either by their actual arrival, or by the imminence of their arrival, to ward off destruction. In acquitting the prisoner, they have found that he was not guilty of cowardice. The proceedings of the Court were submitted to the General Commanding, who recorded the following minute:—'Disapproved and not confirmed. Lieutenant to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.' The confirming officer has further recorded his reasons for withholding his approval and confirmation in the following terms:—'Had I released this officer without making any remarks upon the verdict in question, it would have been a tacit acknowledgment that I concurred in what appears to me a monstrous theory—viz., that a regimental officer who is the only officer present with a party of soldiers actually and seriously engaged with the enemy can, under any pretext whatever, be justified in deserting them, and by so doing abandoning them to their fate. The more helpless the position in which an officer finds his men, the more it is his bounden duty to stay and share their fortune, whether for good or ill. It is because the British officer has always done so that he occupies the position in which he is held in the estimation of the world, that he possesses the influence he does in the ranks of our army. The soldier has learnt to feel that, come what may, he can, in the direct moment of danger, look with implicit faith to his officer, knowing that he will never desert him under any possible circumstances. It is to this faith of the British soldier in his officers that we owe most of the gallant deeds recorded in our military annals; and it is because the verdict of this court-martial strikes at the root of this faith that I feel it necessary to mark officially my emphatic dissent from the theory upon which the verdict has been founded.' In communicating to the Army the result of this court-martial, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires to signify his entire approval of the views expressed by the confirming officer in respect of the principles of duty which have always actuated British officers in the field, and by which his Royal Highness feels assured they will continue to be guided. This general order will, by his Highness's command, be read at the head of every regiment in Her Majesty's service.—By Command, H. Ellice, A. G."

## THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST MR. LABOUCHERE.

In the Queen's-Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, sitting at Westminster, had before them again and concluded on May 16th the case of "Demetri Lambri v. Henry Labouchere," in which the former prosecuted the latter, the proprietor of *Truth*, for alleged libel. Saturday was the sixth day of the trial.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Littler, Q.C, and Mr. Moloney appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. W. G. Harrison, Q.C., and Mr. F. Lewis for the defence.

The evidence having been closed, and counsel having finished their speeches,

The Lord Chief Justice proceeded with his summing up. This, he said, was a very remarkable case. It had not been contended, and could not be contended on the part of the defendant, that the publication which formed the subject matter of the indictment was not, on the face of it, libellous. It was undoubtedly libellous. It said that the prosecutor was a habitual gambler, and one of a gang who made their living by cheating at cards. The defendant rested his case on the ground that what he had said of the prosecutor in the publication in question was true, and that, being true, it was for the public interest that the truth should be made known, and that the character of Lambri and his practices should be exposed. The article complained of as libellous seemed to involve two or three heads of accusation or attack—first, that the prosecutor passed himself off under different names; secondly, that he had adopted a false and fictitious rank for the purpose of obtaining admission into society; and lastly, which was the most important head, the libel charged him with being a professional gambler, and with resorting to foul practices in order to gain his ends. With regard to Lambri's origin and antecedents, these might be passed by without much remark. Whatever might have been the rank of his father was a matter of very little moment. In one point of view, however, his antecedents might be of considerable importance in so far as a humble origin had any bearing on the question of the probability of his story about the large fortune he was said to have realised, and in regard to the rank he assumed afterwards. Lambri, according to the evidence, was in Paris in 1876, and the first witness was Yatroudakis, who stated that he himself was manager of a *café* there, that Lambri and Demetrovich came to his eating-house, the former under the name of Lambrinidi; that some conversation took place as to Lambri having been employed in a *café* at Cairo; that the prosecutor asked Yatroudakis for credit; that a considerable account was run up, and that eventually Yatroudakis, having given Lambri credit at first, refused to give him credit any further; and that some time afterwards the two met in London. Here there was a conflict of evidence. Yatroudakis said that a quarrel took place between them about the payment of a balance of the account which was still due, and that he took Lambri's stick and struck him over the head with it, whereas Lambri said he had been struck by Yatroudakis as by a stranger, who came behind him and struck him unawares. The jury had to form their own opinion as to whether the story of Yatroudakis, or that of Lambri was the more probable. Did the jury believe Lambri or Yatroudakis? One or other of the two must be committing deliberate perjury. The statements of the one or the statements of the other must be false. The next important witness was Tirard, who distinctly swore that on three different occasions Lambri either sold to him or pawned with him articles of wearing-apparel; and this statement was confirmed by the book which the witness produced. He had also sworn that the prosecutor had come to his establishment, accompanied by Demetrovich. Lambri said it was true he went there, but simply because Demetrovich took him to show the place where his servant had sold the things which he had stolen from him (the present prosecutor); but that was certainly a most unsatisfactory statement. It was for the jury to decide whether the statement of Lambri as to his pecuniary status was one which they could adopt against the statements of Yatroudakis and Tirard. As to the education of Lambri, it appeared to have been of the most rudimentary character. But he began to trade on his own account. Where did he find his capital? How did he realise in Persia, in so short a time as he had mentioned, so large a sum as 15,000*l.* or 16,000*l.*? He afterwards went to Roumania, and he had stated that in addition to the amount which he had already acquired, he there realised an additional sum of 20,000*l.*, making together 35,000*l.* or 36,000*l.* Did the jury believe that statement? What were his means in 1876? What were his means in 1877? According to the testimony of the witnesses he was in 1876 in a condition of comparative poverty; but by 1877 he had been introduced to clubs in Paris, and was visiting Baden-Baden and other places. Now came what was really the material part of the inquiry; and that was as to the habits of M. Lambri as a player. And here one might say that there was no language which could describe the action of the witness, Charles Harris, in this matter. That witness had been convicted of forgery; but by his conduct in the present case, he might be said to have even beaten that crime, however great it might be. According to his own account Harris was willing to share in the nefarious games of the two persons with whom he came to England; he was ready to all ow the two swindlers—whoever they were—who accompanied him, to plunder his own mistress, a woman who was receiving him with affection and kindness, and who was actually assisting him with money. He (Harris) took a portion of what was won from her; and then he offered to sell his testimony to either side for a reward. The moment a man offered to give evidence for a reward the evidence became tainted and corrupted; and no professional man ought to listen to such a proposal for a moment. With regard to the question as to the time or times when Lambri was in London, he swore himself that the whole of the story of Harris as to the gambling at Raphael's and elsewhere was a fabrication, and that was not in England in 1877 at all; and undoubtedly that story came from a witness in the highest degree unworthy of belief; but it might recommend itself in connection with the other evidence to the consideration of the jury. There was the evidence which had been given as to the women De Sterke having come down to the court at the time of the last trial to see if they could identify Lambri as the person by whom they had been cheated at cards. If that story was a sham, it seemed inconsistent with the other story as to one of these women having gone and offered to give evidence on behalf of the prosecutor, on condition that he would give her 100*l.* Here again it would have been of essential importance that Demetrovich had been called to give evidence. Labouchere admitted that in 1878, when the article complained of as libellous was published, the transactions of 1877, were unknown to him. The libel related to card-sharping in 1878—to an existing practice. The plea justified the charge so made by saying that in 1878 the prosecutor and two persons referred to in the article—Belliard and Guagni—came to this country; that they three were card-sharpers; that they played at clubs in London, and resorted to foul play. The learned Judge said he could not shut his eyes to the fact that there was no evidence of a substantial nature before the Court, beyond the circumstance of their frequenting clubs and habitually gambling—which might not be inconsistent with fair play—no evidence to show that at this particular time these persons actually resorted to foul play. But if the jury should think that Harris's story was true, that they did inform him that they knew how to play tricks at faro which they seemed to prefer to the other games; that they actually did so, and cheated the women with whom they played, then it would be for the jury to consider whether the practices referred to as having been carried on by these persons at the one period were practices they were likely to have been carrying on at the other period. It was, therefore, all important to the case of Mr. Labouchere to prove to the satisfaction of the jury that these persons, and especially the prosecutor, were persons who had recourse to card-sharping to earn their livelihood, and that they employed foul practices at play. There might not be positive evidence that there had been foul play; but there were one or two strange, mysterious, and perhaps suspicious points which might produce an unfavourable impression on the jury as to the purpose for which Lambri and his companions came to England in 1878. Morally speaking, one could not lose sight of the fact, that when a prosecutor was assailed in his character and conduct, and brought an action against a defendant, it was not merely enough for him to try and punish that defendant; he must vindicate his own character in the face of the world. Surely, if a prosecutor were unjustly attacked, he would produce every scrap of testimony he could that would set him right in the eyes of others. He asked the jury to consider whether, if Belliard and Guagni had not been associated with M. Lambri in evil practices, the latter would not have been eager to put them into the witness-box.

The Lord Chief Justice eventually put to the jury the following additional questions:—Did Lambri enter into a conspiracy with Belliard and Guagni to win money by unfair play? Did he assume the fictitious rank of Pacha in order to obtain an introduction into clubs and private houses for the purpose of so winning money? With regard to the title of Pacha, his lordship pointed out to the jury that if a man assumed such a title for nefarious purposes, such as had been attributed to the prosecutor in this case, the offence would be a very serious one; but that a man might allow himself to be so addressed, as by nickname or otherwise, without being guilty of any such nefarious purpose.

The jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of half an hour they returned into court, and said they were all agreed. They handed up to the Lord Chief Justice their answers to the several questions put to them, and in each case their reply was in the affirmative. In answer to a further question, whether Lambri had cheated at the London and County and the Cavendish Clubs, the Foreman of the Jury said they had no exact evidence to go upon, but that, inferentially, they would probably come to the same conclusion.

Thereupon his Lordship directed a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Verdict accordingly, for the defendant.

## THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Private letters which reached me (*Whitehall Review*) by the last Cape mail bring account of the Empress's journey up to the time of her landing at Cape Town. I learn therefrom that Her Imperial Majesty has been in wonderful health and that she never missed appearing at table, although for a great many days she was the only lady of the Imperial party who made her appearance. The voyage seems to have done the Empress immense good, improving her health and raising her spirits; and it was only when the German began to approach the Cape that the poor lady dreaded landing.

Sometimes when walking the deck in the evening the Empress would give way, more especially when the conversation turned upon the object of her mission. She endeared herself to everybody on board, taking particular notice of the children. The Empress made up her mind not to land at Madeira, and nothing could turn her from her resolution; but she insisted upon all the members of her suite going ashore, and a lovely day (says my correspondent) they had returning to the ship laden with fruit and flowers. Passing the Canary Islands the view of the Peak of Teneriffe at sunset was magnificent. The ship went close to the Cape de Verde Islands and a good view was got of the French possession of Goree, which interested the Empress very much. For several days subsequently land was not visible, and nothing of any interest occurred on board. There was a little temporary excitement, however, owing to the engines breaking down. The ship had to stop for a cpuple of hours, "and in the interval," writes my friend, "we set to work and caught a shark, which we brought safely on deck." This little incident much interested the Empress, and she talked a good deal to the sailors, who described the shark to her. The anniversary of the battle of Kambula was not forgotten by Her Majesty.

Writing from Cape Town, my correspondent says they landed safely and the Empress was met by Sir Bartle Frere. Everything was arranged very nicely and quietly, and as the Empress went up to Government House the people treated her with the greatest respect. On landing the Empress was very much affected. The rest on shore, however, greatly improved her. The Freres have been more than kind, doing everything possible for the comfort of Her Imperial Majesty and her suite. When this letter was despatched the weather was very good and they were all enjoying the lovely climate. They hoped to be at Durban on the 23rd of April. Sir Evelyn Wood had paid a visit to Cetewayo. Captain Coxwell had won golden opinions—the Union Company's arrangements being perfect.

## A PARISIAN PRIVATE-INQUIRY OFFICE.

In a recent article we (the *World*) saw the *Parisienne* at home in winter, hibernating in a nest of comfort and invisible to the naked eye. At this season of the year she is to be studied rather in her outdoor life. She is abroad, and sometimes on mysterious errands. Not many know her goings-out and her comings-in; but still there is an eye that sees all, and that eye belongs to the *Agence Tricoche et Cacolet*. The *Agence Tricoche et Cacolet* is simply our private inquiry office on a much larger scale, and the greater part of its business is done in watching fair *Parisiennes* in the interest of jealous *Parisiens* and the reverse. It is, in fact, a sort of supplement to the French institution of marriage, a labour saving apparatus for jealousy eminently characteristic of the race and of the age. Monsieur is a little too fond of his ease to do the drudgery of vigilance; and there is no reason why he should do it, when he can employ a firm of spies to put him through the work of *espionnage*, as he can afterwards employ a firm of lawyers to obtain a final relief. This agency is a regular Parisian institution, with far more extensive ramifications than anything of the kind known to us. It will undertake either to make you happy or to prove you miserable; you can engage it for any intrigue, and it will serve you its daily report with your after-dinner coffee. All this was known before, but it has been brought into clearer notice by a recent great trial. The current judicial scandal in France is hardly a fit subject for notice in these columns, and therefore no more need be said about it than that it concerns a certain lady, once well known in society, who was tracked, as a crowning proof of lightness of conduct, to a restaurant, where she was supping with an errant Prince of the blood Royal, who has since paid the debt of nature. She was found out by the *Agence Tricoche et Cacolet*, and on their evidence the case chiefly rests. The defence is ingenious, and possibly true. It is to the effect that the *Agence*, having nothing against the real lady, procured a shame one to impersonate her; in fact, deceived two persons—an angry husband and a foolish prince. It ought to be true, for both of them deserved it; and besides it gives a finishing touch of art to a highly-dramatic story. Madame having been run to earth in the restaurant, monsieur was sent for; and he was about to enter, when the door was shut in his face. He stood outside, and said he would see the last of it; and he stood there for some hours, but nobody came out, except the little *marmiton*, or cook's boy, dressed in his white cap and apron, and carrying dinners to stray customers. At length monsieur grew tired and went home, where he found madame awaiting him with her most amiable smile. He was furious with Tricoche and Cacolet for having put him on a false scent; but they had their explanation: the little *marmiton* was no other than madame, who had disguised herself in this fashion, with the help of the servants, and had slipped out under the very nose of her lord. This is the story told in court for the prosecution; but the story told for the defence is that the person disguised was not the real lady, but simply a miserable *figurant* hired to play the farce by the agency. The agency was at fault, and had 'put up' this job to give their customer something for his money. The agency may or may not have been guilty of this trick, but the mere fact of its having been engaged in the business at all is a curious revelation as to Parisian manners.


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We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.
INTIMATION.
We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.
C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—Mr. E. J. BRANDON.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
HAT DEPARTMENT.
NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.
*Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.*
LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.
GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe ..... 20 0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill ..... 15 8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets ..... 13 8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie ..... 20 0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats ..... 18 8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt ..... 15 8
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets ..... 12 0
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt ..... each 9 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt ..... 9 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt ..... 9 0
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light ..... 10 8
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat ... 9 8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality ..... 16 8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality ..... 12 8
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps ..... 7 0
GENTS' Tweed Hats, new shapes ..... 5 0
GENTS' Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.
*Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.*
BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE SILVER SPRING SNAKE BANGLE BRACELET.
The peculiarity of this Bracelet is that it has no joint or snap; it is placed on the arm with a spiral movement.
*They are Manufactured of Sterling Silver, frosted, and are considered very fashionable.*
SKETCHES ON APPLICATION.
Six Coils Rs. 26 and 24; Five Coils Rs. 22 and 20.
Four Coils Rs. 20, 17, 16 and 15; Three Coils Rs. 15, 12 and 11.
Two Coils Rs. 12, 10, 9 and 8; One Coil Rs. 8, 6 and 5.
HAMILTON & COMPANY,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
*Next to National Bank.*
May 31st, 1880.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.
T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.
Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue.. Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red .. „ 16 0
Leather Cases for do. .... „ 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash..... „ 30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash..... „ 33 0
Leather Case for do. ..... „ 4 0
ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
*ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.*
THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.


## SALES BY AUCTION.


MENESSE AND COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.
10 boxes bar soap.
5 bales printing papers.
1 case time pieces.
3 do playing cards.
2 do magenta and blue color.
50 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.
4 bales indigo blue twist No. 2-30.
At 3 P.M.
One office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD & SURPLUS STORES, &c., AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, BYCULLA.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Byculla.
A quantity of old and surplus stores, &c., consisting of blocks, wagon, iron work and springs, lamps, old tents, carpets, telegraph materials, carriage inside fittings, brass tops and sorks, saws, pile driving engine, scrap iron, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture and Fittings of the Viceroy's State Apartments on board the s.s. "Ancona" in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., at the P. and O. Company's Office, Mazagon Dockyard.
A quantity of furniture and fittings of the Viceroy's State Apartments on board the Ancona.
MENESSE & Co,
Bombay, 9th June, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.
SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
On SATURDAY next, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.
EX. S. S. CHILKA.
150 Superior 1st class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Arthur Road, near Tardeo, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, and the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the following days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jackeria Mundji, without the Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jamsetjee and Co., Provision Merchants.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 Westley Richard's Carbine, barrel by Withmoot.
1 Single barrelled breach loading Rifle, by Westley Richard.
1 D. B. S. L. P. Gun, by George Smith.
1 Solder Rifle by Greener.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th June, 1880.

INSURANCES.
SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per Doz. Quarts. | Per 2 Doz. Pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Eugene Officquot's Carte Blanche ..... Rs. 36 0 | Rs. 38 0 | |
| Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole ..... „ | „ 36 8 | |
| Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry..... „ 45 0 | „ ... | |

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer ..... Rs. 16 8 | Rs. 19 8 | |
| Deidesheimer ..... „ 17 8 | „ 20 8 | |
| Geisenheimer ..... „ 18 8 | „ 21 8 | |
| Liesfraumilch ..... „ 22 0 | „ 25 0 | |
| Steinwein ..... „ 22 0 | „ ... | |
| Hochheimer ..... „ 26 12 | „ ... | |
| Ruedesheimer ..... „ 25 12 | „ 29 12 | |
| Marcobrunner ..... „ 30 8 | „ 33 8 | |
| Queen Victoria Berg ..... „ 36 8 | „ ... | |

*BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boulestine & Co's ..... Rs. 19 0 | ... | |
| Muller Frere's Brandy ..... „ 19 0 | per doz. qts. | |
| F. Dosseandier & Co. * Do. ..... „ 24 0 | „ ... | |
| Do. ** Do. ..... „ 28 8 | „ ... | |
| Boulestin ..... *** Do. ..... „ 23 8 | „ ... | |

CLARETS.
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands ..... Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 | |
| Les Cancons ..... „ 17 0 | „ 19 0 | |
| Chateau Lafitte ..... „ 24 0 | „ ... | |
| Chateau Leoville ..... „ 20 0 | „ ... | |

BEER.

| | per doz. pts. | |
|---|---|---|
| IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..... Rs. 4 12 | Rs. 5 0 | |
| Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants ..... „ 28 8 | „ 31 8 | |
| John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky ..... „ 24 0 | „ ... | |

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.